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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 April 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 April 1985

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY BOOK--The book "U.S. Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Management" has recently been published by the Light Industry Publishing House. The writer of the book is Li Mingde of the China Academy of Science. This book of 365,000 characters gives the readers an account of the process of the development and present situation of U.S. science and technology; U.S. Government policy, organization, management, and key research fields in science and technology; the situation in U.S. higher education; the ranks of scientific research and teaching staff, the training of postgraduates, and the characteristics of scientific research in U.S. higher education institutes; the general situation, characteristics, and management of research and development work in U.S. industrial enterprises; and so on. [Report by Wu Derong [0702 1795 1369]: "'U.S. Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Management' Published in China"] [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 3 HK]

CSO: 4005/577

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET OFFICER WARNS U.S. TO CEASE 'STAR WARS'

OWO61935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 6 March (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union "will develop and perfect strategic offensive arms" rather than negotiate reductions if the United States continues its "star wars" missile-defense research program, Col Gen Nikolay F. Chervov, a senior member of the Soviet General Staff, said here yesterday.

Chervov, accompanying Soviet Politburo member Vladimir V. Scherbitskiy in a visit to the United States, said, "We are not going to sit on our hands and wait until you decide whether or not it would be worthy to deploy such a system.... You are working on your system, and that means we'll start perfecting our strategic offensive arms."

"This is not something for the future. It is something which is going to happen in practice," he added.

Chervov made his statement in a meeting of members of the Soviet Supreme Soviet delegation with WASHINGTON POST editors and reporters.

Chervov said massive research advanced by the Reagan administration is an effort to make star wars irreversible, so "no matter who is going to be in power, he will have to go ahead with that program after the research of such volume."

He stressed, "as a representative of our General Staff, I can tell you that we'll certainly find a way to respond to that kind of situation and that response will not at all be to enhance the security of the United States." Rather, he said, this would be part of the "action and reaction which is well familiar to you."

CSO: 4000/144

2 April 1985

SOVIET UNION

USSR PRESS DENOUNCES U.S. PLAN FOR SPACE WEAPONS

OWO72135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 March (XINHUA)--Soviet magazines and newspapers have recently carried articles denouncing the U.S. plan for outer space weapons.

In an article entitled "On the Eve of Geneva Negotiations," the monthly magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS said a key to the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks is the problem of outer space weapons. The article expressed the hope that the United States will strictly observe any agreement reached by the two countries at the forthcoming Geneva arms talks.

Turning to the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons, the magazine said the United States must reduce the numbers of such weapons if Britain and France want to retain medium range missiles.

In a commentary, the weekly MOSCOW NEWS urged the United States to give up its plan for outer space weapons. According to MOSCOW NEWS space weapons will not protect the U.S. from nuclear attacks.

The commentary quoted U.S. experts as saying if the Soviet Union and the United States cannot reach agreement on the limitation of offensive weapons, the anti-missile defensive system that the United States is planning to set up will be smashed by the Soviet Union.

The commentary asserted that only if the United States abandons its plan for outer space weapons, will it be possible to reach an agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms.

In an interview with the Soviet paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, Georgiy Arkad'yevich Arbatov, Soviet director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, said the time for the normalization of the Soviet-U.S. relations and a halt to the arms race is more urgent than ever before. At present, there is a grave threat to the international situation. He accused the United States of doubting that the Soviet Union is an "honest partner." He was dubious as to whether the United States is willing to reach an agreement through negotiations.

CSO: 4000/144

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET STAND AT GENEVA TALKS--Moscow, 7 March (XINHUA)--The USSR delegation plans to take "firm and constructive" action at the Geneva Talks scheduled to begin on 12 March. At a routine meeting of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party here today the Soviet approach to the talks was discussed. A recent TASS report said that the forthcoming Geneva talks would contribute toward further preventing an arms race in space as well as on earth. The meeting stressed that the Soviet delegation would reiterate its insistence that the issues of nuclear and space weapons be discussed and decided on simultaneously. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 8 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/144

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA DIRECTOR XU JIATUN FETES HONG KONG FIGURES

HK040250 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Report: "Xu Jiatun, Director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, Fetes Noted Hong Kong Figures"--item handwritten]

[Text] Hong Kong, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Spring is returning, and everything looks fresh and gay. This evening Xu Jiatun, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, hosted a cocktail party for noted Hong Kong figures. He expressed the hope that they will make good use of this spring to open up new fields in their work.

The cocktail party was held in the Xinguang Restaurant in the China Resources Building. Present at the party were Hong Kong and Macao delegates to the NPC and the provincial people's congress, Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members, representatives who attended the National Day celebrations, representatives who attended the signing ceremony of the Sino-British joint declaration, Hong Kong Government officials, Chinese and foreign noted figures from various circles, and principal responsible persons of Chinese organizations stationed in Hong Kong, totaling over 600 persons. They had a happy gathering and talked about the prosperity of the Hong Kong stock market, the recovery of real estate business, the increasing import and export trade, and the thriving situation in tourism. They were full of joy.

Xu Jiatun proposed a toast amid the warm atmosphere. He said: The Spring Festival is a traditional festival of the Chinese people. Everything is taking on a new look, the motherland is vigorously thriving, and business in various trades and undertakings in Hong Kong is brisk. The motherland is advancing, as is Hong Kong. He added: Spring is the season of plowing, the season of planting, and the season full of vitality and hope. He believes that persons in various circles in Hong Kong will make good use of this spring to open up new fields in their work. He wished the guests greater successes in the new year and proposed a toast to the invigoration of the Chinese nation and the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

Main responsible persons of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch were on hand to receive the guests. In addition to Director Xu Jiatun were Deputy Directors Li Chuwen, Zhang Hua, Chen Daming, Qi Feng, and Chen Baojian.

CSO: 4005/577

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO COLUMNIST VIEWS ISRAEL'S PREDICAMENT

HK071234 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 85 p 6

["Jottings" by Meng Kui [1322 7608]: "Half of the Statement Is True"]

[Text] As the protests by the people in South Lebanon are mounting, the Israeli Cabinet decided to immediately carry out the second-stage withdrawal. Referring to this decision, Sharir, an Israeli minister belonging to the Likud Bloc, said: "I really wish we could have withdrawn our troops yesterday rather than tomorrow so that the Lebanese people can live in a peaceful environment and we ourselves could be better off."

The statement made by this Likud minister is undoubtedly said to mock the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has caused the Lebanese people untold suffering and has landed itself in a predicament. At present, the number of casualties of the Israeli invading forces in Lebanon keeps on mounting, Israel's financial and economic situation is going from bad to worse, and Israel has found itself in an isolated position in the world. Under such circumstances, the Begin administration, led by the Israeli Likud Bloc, was forced to step down and the Peres coalition government was forced to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon. Now, Sharir of the Likud Bloc is trying to sound compassionate, as though the Likud Bloc agreed with the coalition government's withdrawal plan both for the sake of the Lebanese people and for a better future for Israel. Of these two reasons, the first is a lie. The wanton suppression operations that the Israeli forces have carried out in South Lebanon are evidence of this. But the latter is true, which shows that Israel, although supported by the United States, will not be able to extricate itself from its predicament as long as it continues to uphold its aggressive and expansionist policy.

CSO: 4005/634

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEW PALESTINIAN ORGANIZATION TO RIVAL PLO

OW060138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 5 Mar 85

["A New Palestinian Organization to Replace PLO Is Brewing"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Damascus, 4 March (XINHUA)--An official of the Palestinian National Alliance disclosed to the press here today that a new organization called the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) will be formed within a few days to rival the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

If true, this will mark a serious public split of the PLO.

According to sources, Khalid al-Fahum, former president of the Palestine National Council (PNC), will serve as head of the PNSF and its leadership will also include four former members of the PLO Executive Committee as well as heads of the PLO's dissident factions.

Speaking at a mass rally on 1 March to mark the 16th anniversary of the founding of the democratic front for the liberation of Palestine, General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah reiterated that the democratic front opposes the formation of another organization to replace the PLO and will not participate in the front.

Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam yesterday made a one-hour visit to Libya, which followed democratic Yemeni leader 'Ali Nasir's trip to Syria and Libya.

Diplomats here believe that Khaddam's brief visit may foreshadow a joint Syria-Libya boycott of the Jordan-Palestine agreement and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's new Middle East peace plan.

It was noted that Khaddam's visit also coincided with the presence in Libya of prominent Palestinians, including PNC former President al-Fahum, Secretary General Ahmad Jibril of the popular front for the liberation of Palestine (general command), former members of the PLO Executive Committee.

CSO: 4000/137

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAEL'S WARNING STATEMENT TO LEBANON

HK030632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 6

["International Jottings" by Chen Feng [7115 1409]: "A Lawless 'Statement'"]

[Text] There have been many cases of bandits plundering and slaughtering people in human history. However, it is really unusual that the bandits who have bullied and humiliated the small and weak accuse their victims of "defying laws."

The Israeli troops have occupied large areas of Lebanese territory and have done all sorts of evil things ranging from arson and slaughter to plunder. Tens of thousands of innocent Lebanese have been killed and the material losses are really inestimable. The resistance carried out in various forms by the Lebanese people is absolutely justified. However, the Israeli Foreign Ministry issued a strange statement on 25 February, charging the Lebanese Government with instigating guerrillas to assault the Israeli invading troops and claiming that Israel will never "tolerate the Lebanese terrorists' lawless acts resulting from the Lebanese Government's endorsement and failure to take any appropriate precautionary measures."

This statement was issued 5 days after the Israeli invading troops raised more than 10 villages in southern Lebanon under the pretext of countering the guerrillas' attacks. However, the statement did not say whether Israel's acts of invading Lebanon and prohibiting the Lebanese people from resisting aggression are lawful. By defying laws, going all out to invade others, and pursuing expansionism, Israel is really shameless in countercharging others with defiance of laws. Israel's act is reminiscent of the trick of Goebbels, the propaganda minister of the Hitler regime. When Germany launched a full-scale invasion against Poland 46 years ago, Goebbels portrayed Germany as a "victim," shamelessly claiming that it was because Poland had "bullied" Germany that Hitler was forced to fight a war against Poland. Millions of Jews were slaughtered by Hitler during World War II. It is unimaginable that today's Jewish Israeli Government would have gone so far to imitate Goebbels' old trick in covering up its bloody aggressive acts by issuing a statement in a bandit's tone.

Is this a historical mockery of mankind or a self-mockery by Israel?

CSO: 4005/614

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI 'SUPPRESSIVE ACTIVITIES' IN LEBANON

HK010753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Suppression Cannot Save the Israeli Aggressors"]

[Text] These last few days, the Israeli aggressors have been upgrading their suppressive activities in southern Lebanon, destroying a number of villages around Tyre and arresting and killing a large number of innocent people. This new crime committed by the Israeli aggressors has been strongly protested against by the Lebanese Government and generally denounced by the international community.

Under the heavy attacks of the Lebanese people's struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the strong pressure of world opinion, Israel has agreed to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon. However, at the same time, the Israeli Prime Minister Peres and other officials have declared that they will implement an "iron-handed policy" to strangle the ever-developing resistance movement against Israel. Recently, while ruthlessly suppressing the Lebanese people, the Israeli aggressors have reoccupied certain areas from which they withdrew their troops in the first-phase troop withdrawal. This shows that the Israeli authorities, who have always insisted on a policy of aggression and expansion, will not resign themselves to defeat.

That the Lebanese people's struggle against the Israeli aggressors is now developing very quickly is the inevitable outcome of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. So long as the Israeli aggressors continue to stay in Lebanese territory, they will surely be attacked by the Lebanese resistance forces. The Israeli aggressors' fascist methods of suppressing the resistance movement in southern Lebanon will only meet with the Lebanese people's stronger resistance and cause them to sink deeper and deeper into the Lebanese mire.

CSO: 4005/614

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ASSESSES JORDAN-PLO AGREEMENT

HK040440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhu Mengkui [2612 1125 7608]: "Before and After the Jordan-PLO Agreement Was Reached"]

[Text] On 11 February, PLO Chairman 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan reached an agreement in Amman and resolved to take joint actions in order to settle the Palestinian question and to bring about peace in the Middle East. On 23 February, the full text of the Jordan-PLO agreement was made known to the public. The agreement reiterates self-determination for the Palestinian people and their national right to establish their own country and puts forward five principles, including the principle that Israel should return the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967 in order to achieve an overall peace in the Middle East. People have responded to the agreement differently. However, the agreement reflects the efforts made by Jordan and the PLO to settle the Palestinian problem and to achieve peace in the Middle East.

The question of how to thoroughly and fairly solve the Palestinian problem has always been the concern of the Arab world and the international community. Since October 1982, Chairman 'Arafat has repeatedly negotiated with King Husayn on the formation of a joint Jordan-PLO delegation to negotiate with Israel and the United States, the question of how to view the Reagan plan and the Fez plan, the establishment of a confederation, and so forth. Because of the absence of agreement within the PLO and among the Arab countries on the Middle East peace talks and also due to the stubborn stand taken by the United States and Israel, that is, their refusal to recognize the PLO, the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO was suspended from time to time and it was difficult to reach a comprehensive agreement on joint actions.

On 1 October last year, when explaining a way of settling the Middle East issue to Jordanian National Assembly, King Husayn put forward the principle of "trading land for peace." At the opening ceremony of the 17th Plenary Session of the Palestine National Council, which was held at the end of November, King Husayn reiterated this principle and called on both Jordan and the PLO to take joint actions on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242. Resolution 242 states that all countries in the Middle East have the right to peacefully exist. The 17th Plenary Session of the Palestine National Council decided on the establishment of special relations between Jordan and the PLO and that they

should take joint actions in the Middle East peace talks. In addition, the PLO Executive Committee formed a special committee to be responsible for the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO and to consider King Husayn's proposals. In early December, on a trip to Egypt, King Husayn again put forward his principle of "returning territory in exchange for peace" for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and suggested that Egypt, Jordan and the PLO should cooperate in order to give momentum to the Middle East peace talks. Thereafter the leaders of the three parties have frequently discussed and coordinated their positions. Both Egypt and Jordan emphasize that the PLO must be treated as an important and equal participant in the Middle East talks and call for the early convening of an international conference on the Middle East. In the past few months Egypt has been trying its best to persuade the United States to change its attitude the PLO, and the Jordan-PLO agreement positively, and are of the opinion that it has provided a golden opportunity for achieving peace in the Middle East. Libya, Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen condemn the Jordan-PLO agreement and are of the opinion that the agreement will intensify differences within the PLO.

Some Gulf states either remain silent or view the agreement with caution. Within the PLO, with the exception of Fatah, all the other seven member organizations of the PLO are against the agreement and suggest that the PLO should take part in the Middle East peace talks as an independent party. On 19 February TASS issued a commentary, suggesting that the Soviet Union disapproves of the agreement and thinks that the United States and Israel "expect the two parties to depart from the line which is antagonistic to their Middle East plans." President Reagan is optimistic about the Jordan-PLO agreement and is of the opinion that the talks between Jordan the PLO have brought about some progress in achieving peace in the Middle East. Prime Minister Peres of Israel suggested that the Jordan-PLO agreement does not constitute an "adequate basis" for the peace talks and Israel does not accept PLO participation in the Middle East peace talks and refuses to hold talks with 'Arafat.

Recently, Chairman 'Arafat and King Husayn have separately visited some countries in order to relay to them the features of the agreement and to explain to them their joint stand and the joint actions to be taken. Jordan and the PLO have decided, with the support secured from the Arab countries, to submit their agreement to the United Nations and to urge the United States to take a just stand on the Middle East question. It is reported that in March President Mubarak of Egypt will visit the United States, to be followed by President Chadli of Algeria, King Husayn of Jordan, President Sheikh Zayid ibn Sultan of the United Arab Emirates, and King Hassan II of Morocco in April. Some foreign observers are of the opinion that frequent negotiations between the United States and the Arab countries on the Jordan-PLO agreement, which is a comprehensive proposal for settling the Middle East question, will help make a new start in the Middle East peace talks.

CSO: 4005/614

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE CONSUL HOLDS BANQUET IN LHASA

HK100330 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 6 March, (Tamola Wukeyabu), consul general of the Consulate of the Kingdom of Nepal in Lhasa, and his wife held a banquet to celebrate the success in the Nepalese tourist delegation's visit to Xizang. Yang Zongxi, vice chairman of the Xizang Regional People's Government; responsible comrades of the Regional Foreign Affairs Office and the Regional Tourism Corporation; and responsible persons of departments concerned in the region attended the banquet on invitation.

Janak Thapa, head of the Nepalese Tourist Delegation, spoke at the banquet. He said: The delegation of the Nepalese Government feels it a great honor that it can come to visit Xizang, a beautiful place in China. Wherever we have gone we met with a friendly and warm reception and welcome by the Chinese people. This has given us an unforgettable impression. Our visit has been very successful. The Chinese and Nepalese people have a long historical and traditional friendship. Our friendship has been built up on the basis of mutual respect.

At the banquet, in an extremely cheerful atmosphere, the guests and hosts proposed a toast to the friendship and friendly cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 4000/144

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE SOURCES REVIEW FIGHTING

OWO61918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Islamabad, 6 March (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrillas were fighting against the Soviet troops in various parts of Afghanistan in spite of severe winter, Afghan resistance sources told XINHUA here today.

Hamdard, a spokesman of the seven-party Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen headed by Sayaf said that heavy fighting was going on in southern province of Kandahar, eastern provinces of Nangahar and Kunar, and Jaji District of Paktia Province over the past month.

The guerrillas also conducted operations inside capital Kabul with Soviet barracks and major government positions as their targets of rocket fire, Hamdard said.

He said that the Soviet move to cut off guerrilla supply routes was not successful. It is difficult for them to seal the eastern border. They can only close the trunk routes but cannot block all the paths.

The Soviet-Karmal troops had to retreat from two strategic areas in eastern Afghanistan due to stiff resistance from the guerrilla forces. One of the areas is situated in upper Kunar Valley where road communications for a long-besieged Karmal garrison had been disconnected and the other is in Paktia Province.

Mohammad Gulzai, leading member of the Public Committee of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan headed by Gulbuddin, said that it was unusual for the Soviet troops to launch offensives against the guerrillas in severe winter. The Soviets had concentrated their forces in the eastern provinces and fought for 3 months. They attacked Zurmat near Gardez, the provincial capital of Paktia, during which a deputy commander of the guerrillas was killed.

The Soviet troops, he said, made a thrust in western Herat Province to reach the Afghan-Iranian border. Last week, over 100 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed or injured in an attack by a group of 300 resistance fighters on their military convoy moving along the highway linking Kandahar and Herat.

Gulzai said that the Soviet winter offensives had brought some losses onto the guerrillas. However, the resistance has been carried on unabated. He predicted heavier fightings in Kabul City and the provinces as spring sets in by next 2 weeks.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

XIZANG-NEPAL BORDER OPENING--Lhasa, 6 March (XINHUA)--The Tibet-Nepal border will be opened to foreign tourists under a memorandum signed here today. The note was signed by the Tibet Tourism Corporation and a delegation headed by Janak Thapa, director of the Nepal Department of Tourism. According to the agreement, crossings will take place between the Tibetan town of Zham and Kodazi in Nepal. Only simple immigration and customs procedures will be required. Tourist agencies from both China and Nepal will be able to organize cross-border trips after the memorandum is officially approved by the two governments. The Nepal delegation visited Zham on 27 February and arrived in Lhasa on 1 March. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

PRC ENVOY TO LIBYA--Tripoli, 9 March (XINHUA)--New Chinese ambassador to Libya Yang Hushan presented his credentials to Ali Abdessalam al Toureki, [spelling as received] secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of Libya here today. On the occasion, Toureki expressed his hope to further develop the friendly relations of cooperation between Libya and China. Yang arrived here on 3 March. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 10 Mar 85 OW]

KABUL'S AIRSPACE VIOLATION PROTESTED--Islamabad, 10 March (XINHUA)--Pakistan today lodged a strong protest with the Kabul regime against its latest violation of its air space. According to an official statement, four Afghan aircraft intruded into Pakistan's air space on Thursday in the Domandai Post area, 45 kilometres northeast of Chaman, Baluchistan Province, and fired eight rockets at a place 5 kilometres southeast of the post. No casualty or damage was reported. The statement said, "if such attacks do not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 10 Mar 85 OW]

ENVOY TO MOROCCO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Rabat, 28 February (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Wei Dong presented his credentials to King Hassan II of Morocco at Marrakech today. In his cordial conversations with the ambassador, King Hassan said that he attached great importance to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation with China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 1 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/137

WESTERN EUROPE

SINO-GERMAN LITERARY SYMPOSIUM HELD IN BEIJING

OW041618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 March (XINHUA)--China's 400 professional writers and thousands more amateurs could have their works published without any official examination, Xie Yongwang, a critic and chief editor of WEN YI BAO (LITERARY GAZETTE) said here today.

He told the opening session of a 5-day Sino-German literature symposium that Chinese writers had in recent years focussed their attention on the country's rural and urban economic reforms.

However, he said, their works were not simple flattery of current officials or policies, but rather descriptions of people's inner feelings.

Both the content and form of literary creation were as various as lives of the writers themselves, and grew from trends in Western modernism, Chinese classics and realism, he added.

Five writers from West Berlin are attending the symposium, which will discuss literary creation both in China and Germany.

He said Chinese literature had flourished and foundered along a twisting road, sharing the experience of new China itself during the past 35 years.

In the early 1950's, exciting scenes of the Chinese people building their new lives were sufficiently reflected in literary works, and Chinese literature developed rapidly.

But late in the decade, that growth was hindered by too many political movements. The literary field was barren during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), when most writers were persecuted and forbidden to practise their craft.

Since 1978, Chinese literary life had revived and rapidly developed with the emergence of a great number of excellent middle-aged and young writers, he said.

Xie said this period was marked by so-called "score literature," which exposed the political and psychological scores resulting from the cultural revolution.

This was confirmed by the recent fourth Chinese Writers' Congress as a pioneering literary form portraying real life and denying thoroughly the legacy of the cultural revolution.

During the next 4 days, the writers will have discussions on literary creation in their countries.

Wang Meng, vice-chairman of the China Writers' Association, expressed the belief that the symposium would promote mutual understanding and friendship and strengthen literary exchanges between China and Germany.

CSO: 4000/137

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--On the evening of 28 February, Liu Jinfeng, vice mayor of Tianjin Municipality, cordially received at the guest house the Romanian observation delegation of agricultural and economic cooperation. The delegation arrived in the municipality on 26 February at the invitation of Mayor Li Ruihuan. During their stay, the delegation will make an observation tour in the municipality and will hold talks with the municipal authorities on agricultural and economic cooperation. After the reception, Vice Mayor Liu Jingeng gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Mar 85 SK]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION MEETING--Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, received the Romanian agricultural and economic delegation at a guest house on 4 March. Li Ruihuan praised the Romanian comrades for their efforts in strengthening friendships between the two parties and peoples and in developing economic cooperation. Mayor Li Ruihuan hosted a banquet in honor of the Romanian guests. Vice Mayor Liu Jinfeng and responsible comrades of the municipal government organs were also invited to the banquet. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

STUDENTS STUDY AT POLISH INSTITUTE--Warsaw, 2 March (XINHUA)--The Polish Polytechnic Institute of Szczecin has trained 347 economic planners for developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the last 20 years. Thirty people from China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), India, Iran, Egypt, Cuba and other countries will take courses in the institute this year. Under the sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations African Economic Committee, the institute's task is to train experts on city construction and regional planning for developing countries. Each year, the institute opens a 5-month course for advanced studies on economic planning. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 3 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/137

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

MAIZE DONATED TO GUINEA--Conakry, 2 March (XINHUA)--China has donated 700 tons of maize to Guinea in accordance with a decision made last April. The Chinese Government also decided last December to send to Guinea 3,000 tons of rice seeds which will be delivered at the end of March. A ceremony to hand over the maize donation was held at Conakry Port today. Speaking at the ceremony, Joseph Bago Zoumanigui, Guinean secretary of state for energy, praised China's assistance to his country, saying that China has provided economic, energy, agricultural and medical aid to Guinea. He pointed out that the two states have a common desire to further increase cooperation. Chinese Ambassador Yu Huimin said that he hoped Guinea would fulfill its priority target of "self-sufficiency in food" as soon as possible. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 3 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/137

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF GENERAL EDUCATION EXPLAINED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 48, 26 Nov 84 p 39

[Article by Zhang Jian [1728 0256], Central Institute of Educational Science: "Reform of General Education Must Start from China's National Conditions"]

[Text] The reform of general education is being extensively deployed throughout the country. How to start from China's national conditions, give first place to ourselves, widely adopt the strong points of the various nations, make the foreign serve the Chinese and catch up with the world advanced level is an issue calling for special attention.

By starting from China's national conditions, we refer to the following:

China is both a developing socialist country and an ancient nation with a long history. Since ancient times, China gave serious attention to moral education and traditions. In following the national policy of enlivening the economy at home and opening to the outside and in welcoming the challenge of the world technological revolution, we should properly integrate our serious attention on communist ideological education and the people's fine traditions with the study of all advanced science and technology and operation and management experiences in the world.

China has 800 million peasants. To implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on the "three orientations" of education, we must give first place to the reform of rural education serving the 800 million peasants and train large numbers of new peasants with scientific knowledge, in order to convert traditional farming to large-scale modern agriculture, and advance from self-sufficiency and semi-self-sufficiency to socialist commodity economy.

The economic developments of China's various areas are uneven. Whether the popularization of education, the improvement of its quality, or the reform of its management systems, we must gear ourselves to this characteristic. All areas and schools must, under the guidance of the general educational program, integrate uniformity with diversity, suit the measures to local areas, seek truth from facts and stress actual results.

In regard to foreign educational experiences, we must make overall and historical analyses, take the essence and discard the dross. We must strive

to avoid the abuses of indiscriminate transplanting and copying like the imitation of Japan at the end of the Qing Dynasty, of America after the "4 May" Movement and of the Soviet Union in the early days of the nation.

China's economy is not adequately developed. We expect that, prior to the nineties, China can only popularize elementary education generally and junior middle school education in the large and medium cities and economically more developed rural areas. We will, at the end of the century, popularize junior middle school education throughout the country and senior middle school education in large and medium cities. During this period, in spite of the accelerated developmental rate of higher education, we will only be able to admit around 20 percent of the senior middle school graduates to institutions of higher learning. Therefore, before the end of the century, in performing the "dual" task of training qualified labor reserves for society and providing qualified new students to schools of advanced level, general education should stress the training of qualified labor reserves. Thus, we must change the phenomenon of the one-sided pursuit of advanced education.

Today, there are many aspects in general education requiring reform, and some experiments should be vigorously supported. Take the following examples:

1. Ideological Education. How to mold the students' minds according to the spirit of the times is a new task. According to Assistant Professor Li Xihuai [2621 6932 2849] of Huanan Teachers University, the goal of the moral education of middle school students in the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones should consist of building their desire to make the country strong, the determination to become useful members of society and the pioneering spirit, fostering their love for the country, socialism and the CPC, national self-respect, sense of pride.... As our 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island are opening to the outside and our interior cities are welcoming foreign capital and ceaselessly importing advanced technology, we must open the locks of the young people's minds with the special key of the "eighties" and make them consciously serve the people and, with communist morals and ethics, resist all unhealthy matters.

2. The School System. In regard to the proper duration of general education and the division of middle and elementary school systems, China has shifted back and forth. In the past, we followed the Soviet "10-year straight-through system." Now, the elementary and middle schools have been lengthened from 5 to 6 years, and whether it is compatible with reality awaits testing in practice. Even the Soviet educational system is still changing. Today, it is following the "11-year straight-through system." Beijing's Jingshan School, an experimental unit, follows the system of 5 years for the elementary school, 4 years for the junior middle school and 3 years for the senior middle school. Regardless of what experiment, the focus must be placed on training more and superior personnel quickly.

3. The Updating of Texts and Teaching Methods. The duration of the school system is directly linked with the textbooks and teaching methods. Whether some textbooks may be simplified by omitting the superfluous and suitably reinforced with new modern scientific and technical knowledge, and whether

"local materials" for rural middle schools relevant to large-scale agriculture and diversification of the particular areas should be compiled, in order to fulfill the need of graduates when returning to their home villages to labor, are worthy of exploration.

There is much potential for tapping in the updating of teaching methods. The experiment on "using phonetic symbols to learn characters and advance reading and writing" conducted in several elementary schools in Heilongjiang, for instance, may possibly reduce the 5-year language education of elementary schools to 3 years. Some schools in Shanghai have produced results by reducing the number of classroom periods and opening "second classrooms" (for extracurricular activities groups, and so on), in order to build the students' individual strong points and their ability to study on their own and in activities. These innovations are useful as our references.

6080

CSO: 4005/522

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT JUDGE INTERVIEWED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 50, 10 Dec 84 pp 8-9

[Article by Zhan Xiang [6124 3276]: "New China's First Judge of the International Court--an Interview with Professor Ni Zhengyu"]

[Text] On 7 November, the UN General Assembly and its Security Council simultaneously cast their votes for judges to the International Court, and Professor Ni Zhengyu [0242 1767 3603], legal adviser to China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the UN International Law Commission, was elected by an overwhelming majority. He is the first elected judge of Chinese nationality since the founding of the new China 35 years ago.

The reporter interviewed this honored figure of China's legal community in the study of a building located in Beijing's Dong Jiaominxiang. With a typical scholarly bearing, this great judge in front of my eyes was gentle and refined. His silver hair indicated his rich experience, but his alert spirit belied the fact that he is already 78 years of age.

Mr Ni spoke the common speech with a Suzhou accent and answered the reporter's questions in the concise and clear language of a jurist. He first discussed the functions of the International Court and the election of judges, facts not commonly known to people.

Established in 1947, the International Court, the judicial organ of the UN, consists of 15 judges of different nationalities. The judges are engendered by simultaneous but separate votings by the UN General Assembly and its Security Council. Only those winning an overwhelming majority in both votings are elected as judges of the court. Their term is 9 years, but they may be reelected for a new term. The court reelects one-third of the judges every 3 years. Currently, the terms of five judges will expire on 5 February 1985, including two vacancies in the Asian region. Those running for judgeship this time included candidates from China, Japan, Thailand, Syria, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Israel, a total of eight countries. Competition was extremely keen. As a result of the votings, the Chinese and Japanese candidates were elected, and the remaining three vacancies went to Norway, Poland and Nigeria. The court hears cases between countries and, upon the request of UN organizations, express advisory opinions on legal issues.

Discussing the campaign for judgeship this time, Ni Zhengyu said humorously: "I feel that it is better to go inside than standing on the outside. Only thus will we develop more properly the role of Chinese judges. In the past, China's jurists did not participate in the campaign, because the conditions were not ripe." He said that, prior to him, Xu Mo [1776 6206] and Gu Weijun [7357 4850 6874], who were Chinese, served as judges on the court. For many years, there was no Chinese judge. Many foreign friends indicated time and again that it was inconceivable for the International Court to have no judge from China with one-quarter of the world population. When Mr Ni spoke at two universities abroad 2 years ago, the audience wanted to know when Chinese judges would serve on the International Court.

Ni Zhengyu happened to be in the UN during the campaign. He personally felt the serious attention on China's participation in the campaign shown by the world nations and the international legal community. The moment the news was announced, he received the welcome of people from friendly nations. After his election, groups of foreign friends, overseas Chinese and Chinese nationals expressed their congratulations. People felt that his election was a result of the tremendous international influence produced by the new policies of the Chinese government and China's serious attention on the legal system.

Professor Ni Zhengyu declared: "To be elected a judge of the International Court is a great honor to me personally. However, I am well aware of the fact that the main reason for the success of my campaign was because of China's correct domestic and foreign policies in recent years, winning popularity and greatly enhancing our national prestige. As a large nation in the world, China is exerting a growing influence in the legal, as well as political and economic, aspect."

With deep feelings, Mr Ni reminisced on events of more than 6 decades.

It was during the "4 May" movement that Ni Zhengyu left his home town and came to Shanghai to study. He heard how the foreign judges in Shanghai's joint court insulted the Chinese judges and caused a shopkeepers' strike by Shanghai's townspeople. Afterward, Ni Zhengyu made a special visit to the concession to attend the joint hearing. What emerged in front of this young man was the following scene: While the foreign judge gesticulated with his hands and feet, the Chinese judge remained absolutely quiet, playing only a supporting role. In certain special consular courts, he saw how the Chinese were bullied. Feeling depressed, he asked: When will China recover its legal dignity? Then and there, the young Ni Zhengyu made a resolution: He will do legal work when he grows up. Subsequently, he passed the entrance examination to the law department of Dongwu University to major in law.

After receiving his law degree from Dongwu University, Ni Zhengyu went abroad for advanced studies and successively won an LL.D. from Stanford University's graduate law school and the title of research fellow from John Hopkins University's graduate law school. After returning to China,

he practiced law and taught in several universities. At the end of the World War II, he took part in the procuratorial work of the Far East International Military Court. After the founding of the new China, he taught in universities for 7 years and successively served on the Foreign Affairs Ministry's China Maritime and China Foreign Economic and Trade Arbitration Commissions, the boards of directors of the China Oceanography and China International Law Societies, and the national CPPCC. He attended international conferences numerous times as a legal adviser to the Chinese delegations, became a member of the UN International Law Commission in 1981, and demonstrated his outstanding ability in the work of compiling and developing international law.

Mr Ni has dedicated himself to the study of law form more than half a century and made contributions to the rich legal treasury. His works include the "Judicial Systems of America and England," the "Issue of Judicial Jurisdiction in International Law," and so forth. He has also translated many important works relevant to international law. His erudition, rich experience, noble qualities and dedication to his responsibilities are praised by Chinese and foreign legal communities.

Professor Ni said: "Joining the International Court as a representative of the Chinese civilization and its legal system, I will exert myself, produce a positive effect in solving international disputes according to international law and developing the role of the court, and make contributions to world peace." He will soon proceed to the International Court in The Hague to take office.

When a person of advanced age makes a trip across the ocean, one cannot but feel concerned.

Yet Mr Ni said humorously: "Though I am approaching 79 years of age, I believe that my health is good and I am still energetic. My preparations include physical training and ideological tempering, in order to be able to stretch and relax. He told me that he climbs the Western Hills weekly and has done so for more than 2 decades, and that he also walks up 14 floors daily for exercise. His interests include listening to Kunqu opera for "recreation." No wonder he is erect in posture, steady and firm in steps and fast in thinking, because he follows a health regimen.

Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council wrote Ni Zhengyu a letter on 30 November to congratulate him warmly for his election to the International Court. Premier Zhao said in the letter: "I deeply believe that, participating in the work of the International Court as a representative of China's civilization and its legal system, you will, together with other judges of the court, make outstanding contributions, according to the charter of the UN and the principles of international law, to international justice and fairness, the peaceful solution of international disputes and the preservation of international law and order."

The reporter's brief interview came to an end. When saying farewell, I wished him success in serving the people of the world with his rich experience, profound erudition and consummate legal attainment.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT JUDGE DISCUSSES HIS VIEWS

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 84
pp 12-13

[Article by staff reporter Yuan Shiyin [5913 0013 0995]: "Professor Ni Zhengyu, New China's First International Court Judge, Talks Freely About His Thoughts and Aspirations."]

[Text] The good news of the election of Ni Zhengyu [0242 1767 3603], Ministry of Foreign Affairs' legal adviser, as a judge to the UN International Court attracted serious attention and enthusiastic response at home and abroad. Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council wrote him a congratulatory letter, expressing his "sincere congratulations." State Council member and Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out that Ni Zhengyu is "the first judge of Chinese nationality in the International Court since China resumed its legitimate seat at the UN." President Huan Xiang [1360 6763] of the China International Law Society held a reception for him. Professor Ni's new acquaintances and old friends included many people who had lost touch with him, but now they all congratulated him by letters and telegrams. Overseas Chinese felt even more keenly the changes of their motherland's position in the world. Foreign friends, especially members of the international law community, including his future colleagues in the International Court, expressed one after another their welcome and felt that the participation of a Chinese judge in the International Court would make it more representative in nature.

In the midst of the enthusiastic atmosphere, this reporter visited Professor Ni. Though already 78 years, Professor Ni is alert in spirit and robust in complexion and belies his age. The reporter asked to discuss his thoughts on being elected a judge to the International Court and his plans for the future. The professor said: "Let us talk freely without confining ourselves to particular topics." Thereupon, our conversation began in a friendly atmosphere.

Words of the Heart

"Let me digress a little first," said the professor. "I have lived in three regimes, the Qing Dynasty, the Chinese Republic and the People's

Republic of China, and deeply sense the tremendous changes in the position of our country. Such changes are clearly demonstrated in the legal aspect. I lived in Shanghai in my youth. At that time, judicial administration in Chinese territory was in the hands of foreigners. They possessed consular jurisdiction and extraterritoriality. It was a national humiliation. During the Japanese war, as China was an ally and fought alongside them, England and America relinquished their extraterritoriality. However, due to the conditions at the time, though we recovered jurisdiction, we were actually unable to truly exercise independent legal power.

"Of course, it was a different matter from the International Court, but the two, though distinguishable, are linked. Just think: If our domestic legal power is not whole, how can a person sit on the International Court and hear cases?

"Today, the legal power of our country belongs to ourselves. In addition to politics and economics, we are participating more and more in international judicial administration. Compared with the situation before liberation, it is a tremendous transformation. Foreign friends feel that my election as an International Court judge indicates the endorsement of China's new policies by the world nations and their affirmation of its move toward the rule of law. My wording here is faulty. Not that China has no rule of law, but is to make it more perfect. Nevertheless, they expressed their feelings and their endorsement of our current domestic and foreign policies. From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee to the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee, our domestic and foreign policies, seeking truth from facts, are fair and reasonable and our international prestige has risen to an unprecedented high. Therefore, my election as an International Court judge is primarily, mainly and basically an honor to our country, not to me personally."

After undergoing almost 8 decades of violent changes and seeing with his own eyes the decline and rise of the nation, his emotional words were obviously not a depression, but sentiments deeply felt in his heart.

Unusual Experience

Professor Ni would not talk about himself. Actually, besides the decisive factors discussed above, his election to judgeship on the International Court was inseparable from his own qualifications. As stated in the "Stipulations of the International Court," a candidate to judgeship must be of noble character and has performed the highest judicial functions in his own country or is a publicly recognized jurist in international law. Professor Ni fulfilled completely such requirements. Specializing in law in his youth, he received a law degree from Dongwu University in 1928. Thereafter, he pursued advanced studies in America, received an LL.D. from Stanford University's graduate law school in 1929, and served as an honorary research fellow in Johns Hopkins University's graduate law school from 1930 to 1931. At home, he successively taught in Dongwu University, Daxia University, China Public School, Chizhi University and Chaoyang Law

School, teaching such courses as international law, private international law, comparative law, civil law, civil procedure and court organization law. From 1948 to 1954, he served as professor and concurrently chairman of Dongwu University's department of law. He has been the legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1956 already 28 years, and a member of the national CPPCC since 1959. He is also a member of the China Maritime Arbitration Commission and a concurrent research fellow of the Law Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In international activities, he was a member of the Far East International Military Court's international inspection group. After China regained its seat on the UN, he attended numerous UN meetings relevant to maritime law as a legal adviser. In 1982, he became a member of the UN International Law Commission. He also lectured in some American universities while attending UN meetings. His legal works and translations are extremely rich. Premier Zhao praised him by saying: "With his broad knowledge in international law and rich experience in legal work, he will certainly perform the important functions with competence."

Successfully Elected.

Professor Ni's election was very smooth. When I asked whether he would discuss the election, he said: "Yes, the success of the election was mainly because China has a high prestige in the world. After the news of our decision to participate in the election was announced, the responses were very favorable and enthusiastic. Former UN Under Secretary General Si-fa-fu-lu-bo-luo-si [phonetic] (in charge of legal affairs) said: "China's rights are absolute, and there can be no argument." President Taslim Elias of the International Court of Justice said: "It is inconceivable for the International Court to have no judge from China with one-quarter of the world population." Their words represented the views of many countries.

"The elections of judges of the International Court are held simultaneously but separately at the UN General Assembly and its Security Council, and the persons elected by both must coincide. Among the 15 votes of the Security Council, China received 14. As the membership of the UN General Assembly is large, 82 out of the 160-plus votes are required for a majority, and China received 107. According to customary procedure, when the number of candidates winning a majority exceeds the number of vacancies, the whole process must be repeated. There may be many repetitions. At times in the past, it took more than 10 votings to get the result. This time it was done by one voting. Obviously, it was very smooth.

"According to the regulations, all elected judges must be able to represent the various great civilizations and major legal systems of the world. While not divided by regions, there is the idea of giving regional considerations. Therefore, judges of the International Court should include jurists of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Oceania. Among the current 15 judges, 5 are from Western Europe, North America and Oceania, 3 each from Asia and Africa, 2 from Latin America and 2 from the Soviet Union

and Eastern Europe. The term of office is 9 years, but the judges may be reelected for a new term. Among those of the first election upon the formation of the court, 5 of them served for a term of 3 years, 5 for 6 years and the remaining 5 for 9 years. Thereafter, one-third of the 15 judges were reelected every 3 years. Among the five reelected this year, two were from Asia and one each from Africa, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. There were eight Asian candidates. The campaign was keen, but the result was very successful. It also indicates that China with a long history of civilization enjoys popular confidence."

"How do you plan to perform your functions in the future?" asked the reporter.

Professor Ni replied with a smile: "Since it does not involve any administrative functions, naturally there is no question of any political program. As an international judge, one must act according to the principles of international law and the charter of the UN and solve international disputes according to judicial procedure."

Functions and Contributions of the International Court

"Ordinary people are not very clear about the authority of the International Court, mistaking it as a supreme court transcending states, as if anyone could lodge a complaint there. Actually, it is not so. The International Court accepts only litigation between countries, not private individuals. In terms of countries, all sovereign countries are equal. It does not mean that a country may file suit against another at any time. Country A can only file a suit with the International Court against Country B when the latter is willing. Thus, the jurisdiction of the court has its conditions, and only under one of the following conditions will it have jurisdiction: 1. where a country unilaterally announces beforehand its willingness to accept the jurisdiction of the court; 2. where two countries have a bilateral treaty, or where there is a multilateral treaty, which stipulates solution by the International Court in case of disputes; 3. where two sides fail to solve a problem and make a special agreement to seek solution by the International Court. The foregoing are the three conditions. However, there is also another condition: Where Country A disregards the opponent and files a suit and the defendant files a counterclaim. It can be called the fourth condition. The International Court may only exercise its jurisdiction under the above four conditions. Some people think that all members of the UN may sue or be sued in the International Court. It is a misunderstanding.

"What I said before indicates that, as a judge of the International Court, I will act according to the relevant provisions, but it is difficult to say now what practice to follow in the future. Specific problems will require specific analyses, but the general principle is to uphold, through judicial procedure, justice and fairness, preserve international peace and security, eliminate international inequality, impartially and rationally solve international disputes, and thereby promote international cooperation. It is an immutable principle. I wish to work hard toward it and make contributions."

The 6th of February next year is the day when Professor Ni will be sworn in at The Hague's International Court. He informed the reporter that he is making the necessary preparations for the performance of his duties, and that he exercises regularly for his health. His young colleagues told me that Professor Ni climbs the Western Hills weekly and has done so consistently for many years. Though advanced in years, he is physically strong and mentally alert. All these will be of great help to him in his post as a judge of the International Court.

We had talked for more than an hour, but Professor Ni was still full of zest, not in the least tired. "What is your assessment of the activities of the International Court?" asked the reporter.

"The International Court is the main judicial organ of the UN. It has been in existence for 38 years. In the 38 years, whether in handling litigation or in providing advisory opinions on legal issues, it has produced a positive impact. It has, through judicial procedure, peacefully solved some disputes and made contributions. When solving disputes, it has proposed some valuable principles. Disputes over continental shelves, for instance, were numerous. They occurred between Holland and West Germany, Denmark and West Germany, Libya and Tunis, and Libya and Malta. In determining the method of dividing the continental shelves, the court proposed a principle: The continental shelf is a natural extension of the continent. This principle has been generally cited as the yardstick. It is a contribution. In regard to the method of division of territorial seas, for instance, as the coast lines are extremely winding, from what line should the demarcation start? When solving the fishery disputes from England and Norway, the court proposed the drawing of a straight base line. This has also become a general rule of international law. It also is a contribution.

"In the 38 years, the International Court handled more than 70 cases, mostly litigation and some few instances of consultation. The annual average was less than two, and sometimes there was not even one case in an entire year. But it has produced some effect in solving disputes on border lines, fishery, right of asylum, hostage, island ownership, sovereignty over South Pole islands and islets, interests of nationals residing abroad, airplanes crossing boundaries, nationalization of foreign assets, and so forth."

"What happens if a judgment is not enforced?"

"Not many judgments are not enforced, because the parties have willingly submitted themselves to the court's jurisdiction. When a judgment is not enforced, the matter can be solved by the Security Council."

Professor Ni's discussions explained not only the significance of his election as a judge of the International Court, but also the authority and effect of the court. On behalf of SHIJIE ZHISHI, the reporter expressed his gratitude and congratulations and wished him success in his work.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE COUNTIES PUT UNDER CITY JURISDICTION

OW190813 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] As of now, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and 126 other cities in our country exercise jurisdiction over counties. A total of 571 counties, or 27.5 percent of the total number have now been placed under city jurisdiction.

There are roughly four types of cities that have carried out the institutional reform of putting counties under their jurisdiction: 1) cities, which had never exercised jurisdiction over any counties, have now placed some counties under their jurisdiction; 2) cities, which already had some counties under their jurisdiction, have placed additional counties under their jurisdiction; 3) cities that have merged with prefectures; 4) cities that have replaced prefectures.

The institutional reform of placing counties under city jurisdiction is not only a change of administrative division, but also an important aspect of reforming the economic structure. Changzhou was the first city that presented the idea of setting up an economic network between itself and its suburbs and took active steps to materialize this idea. Following Changzhou, many other cities have set up different types of economic networks, such as industrial, distributive, scientific and technological, communications, banking, and information networks, thus expediting prosperity in both cities and rural areas by removing the long-standing barriers between cities and rural areas, and between regions and departments.

After exercising jurisdiction over some counties, Xiangfan, in accordance with the principle of voluntary participation, equality and mutual benefit, and with an aim to develop highly popular products, has organized over 500 enterprises in urban and rural areas to carry out all types of economic or specialized co-operation projects, and achieved conspicuous economic success. Chongqing, in addition to establishing trade centers in urban areas, has also built trade centers and warehouses in all counties, districts, and towns, thus setting up a preliminary commodity circulation network, which is supported by the city and major towns, and in which the operation of large, medium-sized, and small distribution centers is well coordinated.

CSO: 4005/577

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FUNCTIONS OF PLANT PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 47, 19 Nov 84 p 26

[Article by Yu Xigui [5713 6932 3802]: "New Tasks for Enterprise Party Committee Secretaries--Sidelights on the Symposium on Tianjin's Plant Chief Responsibility System"]

[Text] After the introduction of the plant chief (manager) responsibility system, how to interpret the position, tasks and role of the party committee in the enterprise is an issue of concern. Jointly with the city's federation of philosophy and social sciences, the Tianjin municipal party committee's propaganda and industry and communication departments held a symposium at the end of September on the plant chief responsibility system. Those attending the symposium included specialized theoretical workers, enterprise leaders and responsible comrades connected with the municipal party committee. They expressed views from different angles on the practical and theoretical issues of the system.

One comrade pointed out in his statement that, as a result of the influence of the long practiced "unified" leadership system, whether party affairs, administrative work, policy issues or business work, everything is brought to the party committee meeting for discussion, and the party secretary has the final say. Thus has formed gradually an incorrect concept: Party leadership means that the party committee is in charge of all matters, whether major or minor. Today, the moment the plant chief responsibility system is mentioned, people think that the party's leadership will be weakened and that the secretary will have nothing to do. Therefore, to reform the enterprise leadership system, we must first solve the issue of ideological understanding.

Combining the views of enterprise party committee secretaries in his bureau, party committee propaganda department director Wang Chunlin [3769 2504 2651] of the city's second machine bureau proposed the establishment of four correct concepts on the party committee secretary: 1. The concept that the party's leadership rests mainly in its leadership in ideology, principles and policies. The enterprise party committee must concentrate on ideological-political work and party building, and supervise and guarantee the enterprise's adherence to the socialist orientation. The leading cadres will give expression to the party's leadership in

their implementation of the party's principles and policies in their own work. 2. The concept that the party exercises its leadership by means of truth, and not by means of power. 3. The concept that the plant chief is the highest administrative officer in the overall command of enterprise production, operation and management and its administrative work. The party committee secretary should have faith in the plant chief's reliance on the party committee and the masses and his careful exercise of power to make the enterprise successful. 4. The concept that it is necessary to strengthen the party committee, enterprise administration and the labor union.

Supplementing Wang Chunlin's suggestion, Gao Ruilan [7559 3843 5695], teacher of Tianjin municipal party committee's party school, declared that many people today do not feel that applying truth to embody the party's leadership is a sort of power, and nor do they know how to apply truth. She believed that power generally contains two connotations: coercive force within the sphere of one's functions; dominant force within the sphere of one's functions. Dominant force may be produced either by coercive means, by education, enlightenment and persuasion, or by personal example. Marx said: Once mastered by the masses, theory will turn into a gigantic material force. Thus, a leader must proceed from using power to using truth in the exercise of leadership.

In terms of the leadership, ideological and work methods of the party committee secretary, responsible comrades of the city's communication bureau, first textile plant and electric welding machine plant expressed their views as follows:

By introducing the plant chief responsibility system, the practice of "the party committee making the decisions, to be carried out by the various people" is changed to separate party and administrative systems, each performing its own functions and each shouldering its own responsibilities. The party committee exercises supervision over the administrative leadership and earnestly coordinates the relations of all sides in the enterprise, and its secretary changes from "commander" to "political commissar."

By introducing the plant chief responsibility system, the party committee, instead of taking charge of everything, regardless of major or minor, will concentrate on party building and ideological-political work. Taking full charge and performing the functions of the plant chief, the enterprise party committee has no time for its own job, "tilling the land of others while leaving one's own farm idle." After introducing the plant chief responsibility system, the party committee secretary will devote his main energy on implementing the party's principles and policies, promoting its ideological and organizational constructions and conducting the ideological education of the workers.

By introducing the plant chief responsibility system, ideological-political work, instead of relying on just a few persons for its performance, is pursued by everyone, including the plant chief. According to spokesman

Gao Xiaokun [7559 2400 3824] of the municipal communication bureau's party committee office, stressing what is referred to as "forming its own system," ideological-political work all along focuses only on developing the roles of the ideological-political work personnel and overlooks activating the entire party and the majority to work together, thereby leading to the "unitary operation" of the political work branch and the "closed-type" ideological-political work. The ideological-political personnel often start from ideological-political work itself, severed from the reality of enterprise production and operation and its administrative work. As a result, the ideological-political work and economic work of some units have become "two separate things." After introducing the plant chief responsibility system, ideological-political will serve economic work and be performed by the entire party and all quarters. The party committee secretary will concentrate more on investigation and study and guidance, and develop the effect of organization, research, guidance and interchange.

After introducing the plant chief responsibility system, the relationship between the plant chief and party secretary is an extremely important issue. Summarizing the practice of the reform of his plant, the city's Hebei pharmaceutical plant chief Chang Xinghan [1603 5281 3352] felt that, in establishing a new relationship between the party committee secretary and the plant chief, we must adopt the principle of "delegating power without washing one's hands, supervising without hostility, coordinating without monopoly, and guarantee without substitution." According to him, the party secretary must support the plant chief in the latter's bold and free command and, by means of strong ideological-political work, ensures the unimpeded flow of his administrative command system. He must render assistance to the plant chief in case of difficulties, call his attention to any lack of circumspection and remedy the mistakes. The party committee exercises supervision over principles and policies in a comradely manner, not antagonism under cover of supervision. Its guaranteeing role is to teach the party members to develop their exemplary effect through organizational work and propaganda education, perform the worker's ideological-political work, ensure the completion of state tasks by the enterprise, and free the plant chief from worrying about the rear.

Chang Xinghan believed that, in building a new relationship, the plant chief and party secretary should follow the principle of "accepting supervision, soliciting opinions, respecting coordination and rendering active support." There must be "law enforcement not severed from principles, work not severed from policies, and power not severed from the masses, the three aspects." The primary function of the plant chief is to implement the party's principles and policies and the state's laws and regulations. He must conscientiously accept the supervision of the party committee, without aversion or hostility. He has the power to make decisions on the major issues of the enterprise, but it is not a "dictatorship." He must humbly solicit and hear the views of the party committee and the workers' congress.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLANT CHIEF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM ANALYZED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 47, 19 Nov 84 p 27

[Article by staff commentator: "An Urgent Issue Demanding Solution"]

[Text] With the development of the economic system reform, what kind of leadership system should state-owned enterprises establish? It is an urgent issue demanding solution. The issue includes three main aspects: As an enterprise is a legal entity, who should be responsible for it? How is the party as the leading core given expression in the enterprise? In what organizational form is the status of the worker class as the master of the state manifested? If the relations of the three aspects are not appropriately established, it will be difficult for the vitality of the enterprise as an independent legal entity to be fully developed. The purpose of publishing the "Sidelights on the Symposium on Tianjin's Plant Chief Responsibility System" in this issue is to arouse the interest of everyone in discussing the correct handling of such relations.

For a long time, just who should be responsible for a state-owned enterprise has not been clear-cut. The current leadership system is the manager (plant chief) responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee. In case of a problem and the higher level wishes to impose punishment, whom should it punish? Should it be the plant chief? He will say that the decision was made by the party committee and I only carried it out. In that case, should it be the party committee secretary? How can a higher-level administrative unit punish the responsible person of a lower-level party organization? Furthermore, the party committee follows the collective leadership system. The consequence of the manager (plant chief) responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee is the nondistinction between party work and enterprise administration. It has led to many flaws, and one major one is that the enterprise finds itself in a state where no one is responsible.

After a long exploration, it appears that the enterprises must introduce the manager (plant chief) responsibility system. In other words, the manager (plant chief) takes the responsibility for the production command and operation and management of the enterprise. As the highest responsible person of the enterprise administration and management, he must take full responsibility for its production command and operation and

management. Managing affairs and managing personnel must also be unified. For effective command and management, the manager (plant chief) must have the power to appoint or discharge his assistants and the leaders of lower levels.

Will introducing such a system weaken the party's leadership? No. The party's leadership of an enterprise is achieved by combining the higher-level party committee with the enterprise party committee. The manager (plant chief) must exercise his leadership over the enterprise within the limits of the principles, line and policies formulated by the higher level, and decisions on such principles, lines and policies are made by the higher-level party committee, primarily the party Central Committee. Thus, the exercise of leadership by the manager (plant chief) within the sphere of the higher level's decisions embodies, to a certain extent, the party's leadership. It is the first point. Next, the enterprise manager (plant chief) is only responsible for the production command and operation and management, and not everything in the enterprise. There are still the work of the party committee, that of the labor union, and so forth. Such work is severally performed by the party committee and the labor union. Thirdly, the enterprise manager (plant chief) only exercises leadership over the routine administrative work of production command and operation and management, while the enterprise party committee must play the role of guaranteeing and supervising the implementation of the party's principles and policies, which is the very embodiment of its leadership.

What is important is that the incorrect concept of the party's leadership must be rectified. We must understand that the party's leadership of an enterprise does not include administrative work as well as party work, and trivialities of a business nature as well as issues of policy, nor does it concern itself with making decisions on everything. It is mainly to render support, supervision and guarantee to the plant chief (manager) in his exercise of power according to the party's principles and policies.

While rectifying the concept, we must perfect the legal system.

The party and the state have decided to introduce the manager (plant chief) responsibility system in state-owned enterprises, and more and more comrades have recognized its necessity. Today's problem is the absence of a "plant law" explicitly defining the powers of the manager (plant chief), the party committee and the labor union (workers' congress) and coordinating their work. As the legal provisions are not sufficiently explicit, it is inevitable for certain abnormalities to emerge in an enterprise: The manager (plant chief) may feel apprehensive and fail to take the responsibility boldly. If he runs into an "unlightened secretary," how can one blame him completely? Or, the enterprise party committee or labor union may feel hesitant and dare not develop their effect of guarantee and supervision. If the powers of the manager (plant chief) are not clearly stipulated, people are concerned that, after introducing the manager (plant chief) responsibility system, if the choice of manager (plant chief) is inappropriate, he may do what he wants and possibly

turn the enterprise into his "private domain." Such concern is not entirely groundless.

The above problems must be gradually solved in the course of practice. The experimental units in many areas for the manager (plant chief) responsibility system will provide us with much vivid and rich practical experience. If we give attention to the ways of summarizing such experiences in terms of legal provisions, we may anticipate the early birth of a socialist "plant law" with Chinese characteristics.

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CSO: 4005/521

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GROWING ROLE OF LAWYERS DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 48, 26 Nov 84 pp 8-9

[Article by Jiang Zhimin [5592 1807 3046]: "The Growing Role of China's Lawyers--an Interview with Vice Minister of Justice Zou Yu [6760 3842]]"

[Text] A friend in the judicial circles recently told me the following incident: A unit in a certain special zone entered a joint venture with a foreign firm to operate a quarry. No lawyer was present when the contract was signed. One stipulation in the contract was that the foreign firm would pay \$12 for each truckload of rocks. It first sent a 5-ton truck and paid \$12 per load. It then sent a 7-ton truck and also paid \$12. Finally, it was a 12-ton truck at the same rate. Sensing that there was something amiss, the unit asked the foreign firm: "How can you send a 12-ton truck to load the rocks?" "There is nothing in the contract specifying the weight of the truck," replied the foreign firm. "Why is it not all right?" Only then did the people of the unit learn that they were tricked, and they immediately asked a lawyer for help. The lawyer said that the contract was not carefully drawn and that it provided loop holes. Subsequently, with the lawyer's participation, the two sides sat down and renegotiated and revised the contract.

Though a minor matter, the incident typically illustrates the following: In our foreign economic work, if there is no participation by a lawyer, we will make mistakes or even suffer losses! Thereupon I thought of the current position of China's lawyers and the sphere of their role. With these questions in mind, I interviewed Vice Minister of Justice Zou Yu the other day.

"Our republic has been in existence for 35 years, yet the lawyer system has only been restored 5 years ago, after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. However, even in these 5 short years, China's lawyers have produced an irreplaceable effect in the socialist modernization program." In a simply equipped office, Zou Yu, sitting at his desk, informed me in a gratified tone right at the start.

According to him, China's lawyer system was experimentally introduced in 1955, but, criticized in the 1957 anti-rightist movement, it came to an abrupt end not long afterward. Currently, China has over 15,000 lawyers,

or 7 times the number in 1957. Twenty-two provinces and cities throughout the country have formed lawyers' associations, and preparations for a national association are actively underway. The contingent is continuously expanding, and the situation can be considered flourishing.

After a momentary pause, Zou Yu continued: I summarize the role of our lawyers into three aspects:

1. Legal Service to Economic Construction. At the beginning when the lawyer system was reinstated, the business of lawyers in this aspect consisted of only a few simple items. In recent years, it has rapidly developed toward highly technical matters of large and medium scales. Specifically, it includes: aiding the client to make investigations, drafting contracts, and participating in contract negotiations, in order to facilitate the smooth performance of contracts; acting on behalf of a client, participating in litigation, mediation and arbitration involving economic disputes, helping the client unit formulate regulations and systems and improve enterprise operation and management level; rendering legal service to foreign economic activities and handling legal affairs involving foreign economics of all kinds; and so forth. In short, the lawyer's work has become one of the most important legal means in managing the economy. Many enterprise leaders have realized that economic, administrative and legal means must be applied in economic management. Without legal means, economic and administrative means will have no safeguard. Therefore, it is difficult to manage the economy properly without lawyers. Thus, more and more business units are requesting lawyers for their services. In 1981, only 147 enterprises retained lawyers as their advisers, but by the first half this year, the number sharply rose to 7,000. Of course, our lawyers also conscientiously perform their duties and live up to expectations. From last year to the first half of this year, for instance, lawyers throughout the country handled over 61,000 economic cases and averted possible losses totaling more than 460 million yuan for their clients, including over 1,300 cases involving foreign business and potential losses totaling 100 million yuan. Last year, the lawyers of Guangdong province, for instance, helped local areas sign 132 foreign economic contracts, which are all being performed smoothly and earning \$55 million in foreign exchange, constituting 16 percent of the province's total foreign exchange revenue for 3 years.

2. Criminal Defense Work. The system of defense by lawyers is a principle stipulated in China's constitution and one of the main functions of lawyers. While defending the legitimate rights of the defendant, the lawyer, by appearing in court and arguing, also helps the procuratorial and trial organs clarify the facts and accurately apply the law, without injustice or leniency. In this aspect, the role of lawyers is very obvious, especially their active participation in the campaign to crack down on criminal activities in the economic realm and other serious criminal offenses in the past 2 years. They handled large volumes of business and made contributions to the correct enforcement of state laws.

3. "Over Administration" of Social Security. By means of receiving visitors, providing legal consultative services and drafting legal documents, lawyers

render aid to the people in their legitimate claims, persuade many visitors to abandon their unreasonable demands, settle large numbers of disputes out of court and perform their duties in preventing and reducing crimes. In addition, they actively participate in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, regularly conduct propaganda education on the legal system, and propel the people to consciously observe law and discipline and improve their moral level. Doubtlessly, they have produced a promotive effect on consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and the lasting peace and security of the state.

"The role of lawyers has become widely recognized by society, but is it true that lawyers still encounter many difficulties and much resistance in their work?" asked the reporter. "Yes," replied Zou Yu. Switching the subject, he continued: "Lawyers are small in number and not very high in quality. They are far from satisfying the developmental needs of the situation. It is the greatest problem in our current endeavor to strengthen the lawyer system."

According to Zou Yu, the ratios between the number of lawyers and the national population in developed capitalist countries in the world are fairly high. There are, for instance, close to 300 lawyers per 100,000 population in America, 72 in England and 10 in Japan, while China has only 0.9 full-time lawyer. The ratio is too low. Therefore, the phenomenon of "difficulty in retaining a lawyer" has emerged in many areas, and "supply falls short of demand." On the other hand, many of our lawyers do not have a wide range of knowledge, especially in the fields of economics and science and technology, and very few of them are proficient in foreign languages. Without certain economic and scientific and technological knowledge, it is impossible to render competent legal service in the modern economic construction.

Zou Yu continued: "The problem is not with our lawyer contingent itself. What is regrettable is that, on the outside, there are still many people who hold 'Leftist' prejudices. Some people believe that lawyers 'sing the same tune' as the public securing, procuratorial and judicial organs, and that retaining a lawyer will not do any good. Others believe that lawyers 'put on rival shows' and 'find faults.' There are even those who think that lawyers 'speak for the evildoers and plead for the criminals.'" After a pause, Zou Yu said: "As a result of the prejudices, some people create obstacles of all kinds to lawyers' work, and some individual areas even expelled lawyers from the courts and placed them under illegal arrests. Such illegal acts have caused apprehension in some lawyers even today."

"In that case, how should such problems be solved and the work of the lawyers strengthened in the future?" Naturally, our subjects of conversation turned to this issue. Leaving his chair and pacing up and down, Zou Yu said:

"To develop the ranks and improve their quality, the key is in accelerating training. In training personnel, we must 'walk on two legs.' On the one hand, we must rely on the state and local governments for support and train an additional group of full-time lawyers annually. We plan to contact the State Planning Commission and Ministry of Education and select among college

and university graduates in economics, foreign trade and foreign languages for advanced studies in law schools, training them into full-time lawyers. We also plan to establish a lawyers' training base in a suitable area, specializing in training lawyers in matters involving economic laws, a lawyers' training center in Shenzhen specializing in foreign economic affairs, and a center in the China Political Science and Law University for legal publications, information and news. We must strive to produce model lawyers with legal knowledge, high professional ethics and prestige among the masses."

"We must also cooperate with organs, groups and enterprise units to train a large number of part-time lawyers." While talking, the telephone on his desk rang. Picking up the receiver, he said: "Who? Yes, the Ministry of Textile Industry!.... Good, come tomorrow, and our notary-lawyer will discuss with you." Putting down the telephone, he said with a smile: "During the Third Plenary Session, I said to Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying [0702 2429 5391]: 'What do you think if we cooperate with you and train legal advisers for the enterprises of your textile system?' Minister Wu Wenying replied: 'Excellent! Our enterprises urgently need legal advisers!' Look: They are even more enthusiastic than us, and now they take the initiative to contact us." Continuing the subject of conversation, he said that the Ministry of Justice has reached an agreement with the State Economic Commission and will jointly train part-time lawyers and legal advisers for the enterprises. The ministry also plans to cooperate with the Ministries of Metallurgical Industry, Railways, Commerce, and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in training work. In addition, it plans to appoint some retired political and legal cadres and veteran comrades with legal knowledge as special lawyers to supplement the current contingent.

In regard to the "Leftist" prejudices, Zou Yu declared: "We hope that the propaganda branch will reinforce its work in this aspect and help those with an incorrect attitude on the work of lawyers rectify and purge the 'Leftist' influence and respect lawyers and their work." He then continued: "Naturally, our judicial branch is duty-bound. We have already suggested the revision of the 'Provisional Regulations on Lawyers' and plan to request the NPC to formulate 'Regulations on Lawyers,' in order to perfect the lawyer system and guarantee the lawyers' acting according to law. In regard to their working conditions and benefits, such as their titles, offices, business automobiles and attires, we should also tend to them promptly."

"Today, all industries and enterprises are introducing reforms. Should there also be reform in lawyers' work?" asked the reporter.

Zou Yu replied: "Yes, legal work is also facing reform." According to him, the current legal advisory offices in the various areas will be renamed "lawyers' offices." Subject to the leadership of the judicial administrative branch of the various areas, they will have full autonomy. They must follow the contract responsibility system within their offices, establish criterions for evaluating the quantity and quality of case handling, and set aside a part of the fees collected for awards to those doing outstanding work. In the future, they must gradually attain self-sufficiency, without need of allocations from the state.

The interview was drawing to an end. Zou Yu informed the reporter that the central leaders gave extremely serious attention to lawyers' work. Not long ago, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Xi Zhongxun made an important comment on the report on the issue of lawyers. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "It appears that this issue must be given earnest attention, for otherwise we will not be in a position to discuss the strict implementation of the legal system." Zou Yu concluded by saying: "We believe that, with the continuous strengthening of China's socialist democracy and legal system, the work of our lawyers will make a greater progress and develop a greater role."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'LOGIC' OF SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS EXPLAINED

Guangzhou XUESHU YANJIU [JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6
Dec 84 pp 53-59

[Article by Li Xiulin [2621 4423 2651]: "The 'Logic' of Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] The People's Republic of China has traveled a fighting course of winding progress for 35 years. Today, the people of the whole country are striding on the highway of socialist modernization. Pondering the magnificent project of the modernization program and vigorously exploring the "logic" of socialism with Chinese characteristics constitute the heavy burden assigned by history to our philosophical workers.

I

Criticizing the dogmatic trend of severing theory from reality, Comrade Mao Zedong, in "The Study in Reforming Ourselves," incisively pointed out more than 40 years ago: "In school education and in the training of cadres at their posts, philosophy teachers fail to guide the students to learn the logic of China's revolution." It was a pertinent criticism and a solemn appeal. He eagerly hoped that philosophical workers would, by their own examples, guide people to learn the "logic of China's revolution." Reviewing his instructions in the new historical period of building socialism, we should enthusiastically and resolutely study and explore the "logic of China's construction."

According to my interpretation, the word "logic" in the "logic of China's revolution" or "logic of China's construction" has at least the following meanings:

1. The Inherent Objective Laws of Things. More than once Comrade Mao Zedong used the word "logic" in the sense of the objective logic, namely, the inexorable objective laws. He declared, for instance: "The logic of the imperialists differs from the logic of the people. Making trouble, failure, making trouble again, failure again, until perdition--it is the logic of imperialism and all reactionaries in the world against the people's cause, and they will never run counter to it. It is a Marxist law." "Struggle, failure, struggle again, failure again, struggle again, until victory--it is the logic of the people, and nor will they ever run

counter to it. It is yet another Marxist law." The "logic" of China's revolution and its construction refers to the inexorable objective law embodied in the practice of China's new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction which is independent of man's will and must be followed. It is the most basic meaning of the word "logic" as referred to by us here.

2. The Organic System of Objective Laws. All theoretical sciences, including social and natural sciences, take the laws of a certain realm or aspect of the objective world as their themes of study. However, people seldom refer to the laws of physical motion, biological evolution or economic development as physical, biological or economic logic. The fact that Comrade Mao Zedong advocated the study of the "logic of China's revolution" in philosophy side by side with the study of the characteristics of China's economy in economics, the tactics of its revolution in political science, the strategies compatible with its conditions in military science, and so on was because, in the study of the developmental laws of objective things, the Marxist philosophy has its features distinct from concrete sciences. When studying the laws of China's revolution or construction according to the Marxist philosophy, which is not confined to any specific aspect or realm, we should stress the overall mutual conditioning, mutual osmosis and interaction of the diverse laws in the links of the whole and condense therefrom the general laws. In the field of vision of the Marxist philosophy, objective laws are not "parallel lines" isolated from one another, noninterfering and "each going its own way," but a crisscrossing, linking and intertwining "three-dimensional structure" and a mutually coupling organic system. In other words, in addition to the inherent links or inherent logic of the themes and phenomena, philosophical studies include also the inherent links or inherent logic between the laws. In the new historical period, we must strive to master in toto the system of laws embodied in the socialist modernization program.

3. The Cogitative Logic Reflecting the Objective Logic. The "logic" in revolution and construction includes both the objective and the subjective. In philosophical studies, while studying the objective laws of China's revolution and construction, we must also seek to condense in logic and reproduce in cogitation the cognitive laws governing the objective laws and its system. Cogitative or subjective logic is the condensation of the objective logic, and cognitive law is the reflection of the objective law. The correct reflection of the objective laws of China's socialist modernization program and of the cognitive law of the system of laws will become, in turn, the scientific method to guide our research work and practical acts.

In short, in studying the "logic of China's construction," we must follow the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, probe for the overall laws governing the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics, unearth the profound philosophical principles implied therein and take them as the guide of our acts. It is the gist of the philosophical cogitation of a Chinese-model socialism advocated by us.

In his opening speech at the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "Our modernization program must start from China's reality." "Integrating the universal truths of Marxism with the concrete reality, walking our own path and building a socialism with Chinese characteristics are the basic conclusion reached in our summation of the long historical experience." Condensing extremely rich historical and practical experiences, this creative scientific conclusion of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics contains a broad and profound theoretical substance. The dialectics of commonality and individuality is the core of the "logic" of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Lenin once wrote: "At the beginning of any proposition...there is already dialectics: The specific is the general." "The narrative (and study) method of general dialectics should also be thus." Based on the positive and negative experiences of China's revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong greatly developed Lenin's idea. He pointed out: "The principle of commonality and individuality and of the absolute and the relative is the quintessence of contradictions. Failure to understand it is equivalent to abandoning dialectics." In view thereof, we are fully justified to say that the proposition of "socialism with Chinese characteristics" distinctly and obviously embodies the dialectics of commonality and individuality, and the failure to understand it will make it impossible to comprehend "socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Philosophical cogitation in terms of the dialectics of commonality and individuality and the "logic" of building socialism with Chinese characteristics may be studied in at least the following aspects:

First of all, socialism with Chinese characteristics is an organic entity. In the proposition, socialism is general and Chinese characteristics specific. The unity of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the general with the specific, and the common with the individual is organic, like flesh and blood. They can only be grasped separately in concept, but are indivisible in practice. On the one hand, Chinese characteristics are the characteristics of socialism and must remain consistent with the essence of socialism, embody its universal tenets, follow the common developmental laws of a socialist society and conform to the general socialist orientation. Chinese characteristics, the specific, are, as stated by Lenin, "the joint existence of the certain and the general." If our work pattern and organizational form, though possessing Chinese characteristics, deviate from the socialist path and lose the socialist nature, i.e., if they are severed from the general of socialism, such Chinese characteristics will inevitably link with some other general (e.g., capitalism, or even feudalism)--an occurrence which must be vigorously prevented and firmly resisted. On the other hand, the general of socialism can only exist in the specific characteristics of the various nations. All truths are specific. The universal truth of socialism is not an abstract existing in isolation apart from the specific forms of socialism. It can only be expressed by means of the concrete practice of individual countries.

Lenin said: "When mankind travels from today's imperialism to tomorrow's socialist revolution, such diversity is also manifested. All nations will move toward socialism, which is inevitable, but the methods of accomplishing it are not all identical. In regard to the forms of democracy, the types of proletarian dictatorship and the rates of the socialist reform of the various aspects of social life, each nation will have its own characteristics." In China's socialist construction, short of starting from China's particular national conditions, formulating a set of line, principles and policies compatible with reality and opening a Chinese-type path, there is no way to embody the general of socialism. Mechanically applying it as a fixed model positively will not succeed.

Not only in socialism with Chinese characteristics as a whole, but the organic unity of the general with the specific, the common with the individual, is manifested in its various parts, in all its basic aspects, such as economics, politics and ideology. In economics, state-owned and collective economies constitute China's basic economic forms, and the laborers' individual economy within a certain sphere and of a long duration is the necessary supplement to public ownership. In this organic structure of diverse economic forms, public ownership of production means is the basic system of China's economy, and socialist popular ownership dominates the entire national economy. It is the commonality of all socialist countries. Meanwhile, Chinese characteristics are embodied in the proportional relations, patterns of combination, and conditions of variation of the diverse economic forms, and in the concrete systems of management and forms of activity. In politics, our state system is the people's democratic dictatorship. While ensuring the proprietorship of the laboring people constituting the overwhelming majority of the population, the system guarantees the enforcement of dictatorship over the very small minority hostile to socialism. Its leadership force, class base and basic functions embody the fundamental principles of general socialist state systems. Meanwhile, Chinese characteristics are found in the components of the state political power, concrete systems and practical setups. In ideology, a socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology as the core should serve as an important common trait of all socialist societies and a major expression of the superiority of the socialist system. Meanwhile, Chinese characteristics are found in the historical traditions and national factors, the developmental levels and concrete structures of its ideological and cultural aspects, and the formulations, layouts and concrete paths of its building. In short, the individuality with Chinese characteristics acquires the basis for its existence and development because it embodies the essence of socialism, and the commonality of socialism acquires a strong vitality because it bears Chinese characteristics. Thus, the commonality and individuality in socialism with Chinese characteristics mutually permeate and complement each other and combine in harmony.

Next, socialism with Chinese characteristics is multilevel in structure. All relatively complex matters and things and practical activities have their own special levels. In terms of the dialectical relations between

commonality and individuality, socialism with Chinese characteristics may be basically divided into three links, namely, general, particular and specific.

Comrade Mao Zedong used this "trisectional method" to analyze China's revolutionary war. In the "Strategy of China's Revolutionary War," he wrote: "We are now fighting a war, ours is a revolutionary war, and it is waged in the semi-colonial and semi-feudal country of China. Therefore, we must study not only the laws of wars in general, but also the particular laws and, more importantly, the specific laws, of China's revolutionary war." Here, war, revolutionary war, and China's revolutionary war are the general, the particular, and the specific, the three levels or links. To ponder China's socialist modernization program by this method, we must, in addition to the general laws of modernization, also study the particular laws of socialist modernization and, more importantly, the specific laws of the Chinese-model socialist modernization. Here, modernization, socialist modernization, and Chinese-model socialist modernization are likewise the general, the particular, and the specific, the three levels or links. When we apply the principle to the overall situation, there are, in the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, general laws governing it, particular laws governing the diverse fronts, such as economic construction, democratic construction and the building of a spiritual civilization, specific laws governing the various fronts, and even more specific laws governing the various branches (e.g., agriculture, light industry and heavy industry) of each and every front (e.g., economic construction). In economic construction, we follow, in the national sphere, the long-term policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home. The policies and measures for such coastal areas as Guangdong and Fujian are more liberal and flexible than those for the interior, and even more so for such special economic zones as Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Xiamen. All these embody the dialectical relations between the general, the particular and the specific.

The "trisectional method" of the general, the particular and the specific is actually consistent with the "bisectional method" of commonality and individuality. The particular, the middle link in the "trisectional method," is special in relation to the general, yet general in relation to the specific. The "trisectional method" may be reduced and simplified into the "bisectional method;" conversely, the latter may be expanded and extended to the former. However, the advantage of extending the "bisectional method" to the "trisectional method" is that it enables us to grasp more precisely the relativity of the distinction between commonality and individuality and regard accurately their dialectical combination as an open system. If we take an object out of its general context and analyze it from a designated angle according to the "trisectional method," e.g., if we consider the relations between the basic principles of socialism and the particular Chinese-model path, commonality is commonality and individuality is individuality; their distinction is certain and their demarcation line brooks no confusion. However, if we return the object of observation to its general context for consideration, the distinction

between commonality and individuality becomes uncertain and overlapping. Studying socialism with Chinese characteristics with this viewpoint and method will help us raise our understanding step by step from the specific to the particular and on to the general, and intensify it level by level from the general to the particular and on to the specific, thereby organically uniting macrocosmic observation with microcosmic analysis.

Thirdly, building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a dialectical developmental course. The program for building socialism proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his opening speech at the 12th Party Congress is a whole. "Starting from China's reality" is the base and the starting point; "walking our own path" is the means and the course; "socialism with Chinese characteristics" is the goal and the end-result. Starting from China's reality, walking our own path and building socialism with Chinese characteristics constitute a complete developmental chain formed by the starting point, the intermediate and the end-result, the three links, while "integrating the universal truths of Marxism with China's concrete reality" is the guiding thread running from the start to the finish.

The three links are distinguishable from one another. That the starting point is not equivalent to the goal is obvious. If we take the starting point as the goal, it will not be starting from reality; it will be lying down on "reality" without "starting." Nor is the means equivalent to the end. The economic means adopted in the course of the socialist construction permits the presence of economic forms outside the socialist category. If all things with a *raison d'être* and a positive impact in a given phase of the developmental course, including the utilization of foreign capital, are regarded as within the socialist category, it will confuse the demarcation line between the natures of socialism and non-socialism.

The starting point, the means and the goal are also closely linked. China's practical conditions are the base for walking the Chinese-model socialist path and attaining the anticipated goal. Short of starting from this base, it will be impossible to open the path, and the goal will turn into a mirage. Moreover, our socialist modernization program currently underway did not start from point zero; the people of China have struggled for decades on the highway of socialism. The reality from which we start today is both the destination of the journey of the past and the beginning of our continued advance. In this beginning are condensed the preliminary achievements made in the course of traveling the Chinese-model socialist path, and it contains the ideal goal of our aspirations in an embryonic and immature form. Of course, our achievements are very inadequate, our starting point very low, and our starting position not firm enough. Therefore, there is no ground to be blindly conceited and complacent. However, if we sever the starting point from the path and goal and fail to see the main stream and actual tendency, the path which has already been opened, and the dawn of ideal in reality, but incessantly lament the endless long road and the hopeless future, it will be totally wrong and extremely harmful.

Obviously, regarding the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics as starting, developing and progressing from a position already gained and as the course of practice of turning the ideal step by step into reality will greatly conduce to strengthening our faith and reinforcing our determination.

III

Marxist dialectics is also Marxist epistemology. Since an object studied and grasped by us, in itself, embodies the unity of commonality and individuality, then, only when we convert objective dialectics into subjective dialectics, regard it as the methodology of observing and pondering issues, and follow the cognitive sequence of "specific--general--specific" will we be able to attain consistency in the subjective and the objective and correctly reveal the "logic" of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

As pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech at the centennial of Marx's death, "in order to properly integrate the universal truths of Marxism with the socialist modernization program, and the party's principles and policies with the concrete affairs of the various realms, we must, in epistemology, correctly interpret and handle the relations between the general and the specific. According to Marxism, the specific and the general are linked, and the general resides in the specific. Only by profoundly understanding the specific will we be able to grasp the general more successfully and, once we understand the general, we must continue to intensify our understanding of the specific. Comrade Mao Zedong regarded the dialectical relations between the general and the specific as the quintessence of dialectical materialist epistemology and an important criterion of the thinking and leadership methods to be kept in mind at all times."

Keeping in mind this criterion, we must clearly understand that, in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must take the universal truths of Marxism as the guide, uphold the socialist orientation, consolidate and strengthen the absolute dominance of socialist public ownership in the national economy as a whole, and maintain and elevate the proprietary position of the laboring masses (including mental laborers) in politics, economics, culture and the entire social life. For this reason, we must criticize and rectify all words and acts violating the four basic principles and deviating from the tracks of Marxism and socialism. Meanwhile, we must also clearly understand that, to truly uphold Marxism and socialism, we must seek truth from facts, keep definite targets in view, respond to the major theoretical and practical issues emerging in the socialist modernization program by means of the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of dialectic materialism and historical materialism, make new conclusions by means of analyzing the new conditions and summarizing the new experiences, and continue to develop the Marxist philosophy. If we sever ourselves from the concrete reality of the socialist construction and roam aimlessly in the kingdom of hollow and abstract ideology, not only will we cause

theories in general to lose their force, but our act itself is a violation of the scientific attitude and revolutionary spirit of materialist dialectics.

In regard to Marxism, we must develop, as well as uphold, it, developing in upholding, and upholding in developing. Short of upholding, there will be no development; short of development, there will be no true upholding. The law of compatibility between production relations and the conditions of the productive force (nature, level, and developmental requirements) in historical materialism, for instance, is a universal truth which is accurate from ancient to modern times and applicable in the whole world, and it must be strictly observed in the practice of China's socialist modernization program. Positive experiences and negative lessons have also repeatedly proved the necessity of its upholding and the danger of its violation. However, when we use this scientific law to observe and ponder issues, we must recognize the intricate and complex practical conditions of all kinds. Take the actual production relations for instance: The structural elements include the relations of production means ownership, the relations between people in the course of production and the distributive relations; the course of reproduction must pass through such links as production, exchange, distribution and consumption; the economic components include diverse forms of diverse natures. Let us discuss the actual productive force: Its structural elements include the combination of "people" and "things" in diverse proportions and diverse patterns; in its development, there is the simultaneous presence of diverse degrees of socialization and diverse levels of material and technological levels in the progress from hand tools to automation; in the production layout, there is the unevenness between the coast and the interior and between the developed and undeveloped regions. In short, whether production relations or productive forces, it is a multilevel and multipolar organic structure. In view of such complexities, if we wish to create in every phase concrete forms of economic systems commensurate with the nature and level of the productive force and favorable to its continued development, we must start from China's practical conditions, make intensive investigations and studies, emancipate our thinking, explore boldly, innovate courageously, continuously summarize the experiences and incessantly develop and advance. Only thus will we be truly upholding the basic principle of compatibility between production relations and the productive force, and further enrich and develop it. If we turn it into a concept and a formula and use it as a platitude to make abstract deductions, it will be impossible for us to solve any practical problems.

The epistemological criterion of the dialectical unity of commonality and individuality also demands that we firmly believe in the series of tested lines, principles and policies formulated by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee and firmly implement them in all realms, all branches and all areas throughout the nation, and that there be no deviation in major principles. Meanwhile, we must, under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee, creatively implement them in conjunction with our own special conditions, instead of serving

merely as "incoming and outgoing clerks" and "messengers" and copying and transmitting them without discrimination.

Upholding the dialectical epistemology of the unity of commonality and individuality and creatively implementing the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies constitute an important condition to initiating new phases continuously on all fronts and in all tasks. Currently, it has particularly a direct realistic significance in accelerating the pace of the urban economic reform. The tremendous achievements in our rural reforms in recent years have greatly enlightened our thinking and provided us much experience. Some basic experiences, such as the contract responsibility system in various forms, the correct handling of the distributive relations between the state, the collective and the individual, the close combination of responsibility, power and interest, and the high enthusiasm of the broad laboring masses resulting from permitting those successful in production and operation to get rich first, manifest the commonality of the socialist economic system and must be earnestly studied, digested and assimilated in the urban economic reform.

However, the cities are quite particular and different in nature from rural areas, e.g., the former's dominant popular ownership versus the latter's basically collective ownership, the former's heavy burden of state revenue versus the latter's fractional load, and the former's preponderant mechanized mass production versus the latter's prevailing manual labor with the household as the unit. Involving the realms of production, circulation, distribution and consumption and foreign relations, urban economic reform encounters extremely complex issues, while the problems emerging in rural areas in these realms and aspects are relatively simple and unitary. Thus, in urban economic reform, there should be substances, methods and steps different from rural reform. Strengthening the vitality of enterprises, for instance, is the central link of the reform of the urban economic systems. Around this central link, we must focus on the relations between the state and the popular ownership enterprises, correctly handle the relations between the workers and the enterprises, enlarge enterprise autonomy and ensure the proprietary position of the laborers before we can promote the full development of the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the enterprises and workers. In handling the relations between the present and the future, for instance, while solving the most urgent current issues, we must give a greater attention to the challenge of the ever changing world technological revolution, and so on, and so on.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC'S WU XIUQUAN RECALLS 1935 ZUNYI MEETING

HK120737 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 85 pp 31-35

[Article by Xu Xinhua [1776 1800 5478] and Zou Aiguo [6760 1947 0948]:
"Reminiscences of the Zunyi Meeting--Visiting With Comrade Wu Xiuquan"]

[Text] The long years of half a century would erase the memories of many people. However, as for Wu Xiuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, who has devoted 61 years of his life to the revolution, the scenes of the enlarged session of the Central Committee Political Bureau held in Zunyi, Guizhou, are still fresh in his memory.

"The Zunyi meeting was a life or death turning point in the history of our party." In an interview with the reporters, the 76-year-old Wu Xiuquan said with deep feeling. "As a veteran fighter who personally went through this historical turning point, I naturally think of Comrade Mao Zedong whenever I recall the Zunyi meeting. Prior to the Zunyi meeting, Wang Ming and his followers mechanically copied from books and foreign experiences, and went so far as to rely on Li De [Otto Braun], a military consultant sent by the international who knew nothing about the national conditions or the characteristics of the struggle in China, in commanding the army, which almost led the revolution to complete disaster. It was precisely Comrade Mao Zedong who linked the universal truth of Marxism with China's revolutionary practice, and led the Chinese Revolution to the smooth road of victory. Today when we mark the 50th anniversary of the convening of the Zunyi meeting, we should remember that Mao Zedong thought is the great truth that has guided the Chinese Revolution to victory."

"It has been exactly half a century since the Zunyi meeting took place, and many of those who attended the meeting, including Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Wang Jiaxiang and Zhang Wentian, have passed away, and only seven of them still live." Wu Xiuquan counted on his fingers and said: "They are Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Liu Bochong, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Zhuoran, and I; I took part in the meeting then as Li De's interpreter."

Comrade Wu Xiuquan went on to tell us about the Zunyi meeting and its far-reaching significance.

The Call of the Red Army--To End the "Leftist" Military Line

"As a result of the errors of the "leftist" military line, the Red Army was compelled to start the long march in October 1934. When the troops started the march, they adopted the 'corridor' method of movement under the blind commands of Li De and others, and all 'pots and pans' were carried along with them. As a result, they were attacked everywhere, and the casualties were heavy. When the Red Army was crossing the Xiang Jiang, the original 80,000 to 90,000 men who started the long march were reduced to only 30,000 strong."

At this point, the veteran communist who had joined the CYL in 1923 and the CPC in 1930 was most excited and filled with bitterness at the heavy losses of the party caused by the "leftist" errors. He went on: "When the Red Army was marching toward the area of the western Hunan passage, Chiang Kai-shek had deployed a powerful force across the path of our march, forming a large pocket with a military force five times ours; waiting for us to enter it. Confronting this situation, Li De insisted on marching north according to the original plan, which meant sending the Red Army to its doom. At this critical moment, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed to the Central Political Bureau that our troops should change strategic direction, and immediately turn to the West, targeting Guizhou where the enemy force was comparatively weak. If the Red Army should continue to go north, there would be the danger of the complete destruction of the whole army. At that time, although the military command was still in the hands of Li De and others, the soldiers had great complaints about their blind orders, and Li De and others had to agree to Comrade Mao Zedong's proposal. Thereupon, the Red Army changed its route, and marched toward Guizhou. From then on, the Red Army successively won many victories in battle, there was a turn for the better in the whole situation, and the Red Army restored its vitality. People came to understand more and more the correctness of Comrade Mao Zedong's proposal.

Wu Xiuquan told us that in countering the fourth "encirclement and suppression" campaign, Comrade Wang Jiaxiang, then vice chairman of the Military Commission and director of the general political department of the Red Army was wounded and had to be carried on a stretcher with the troops on the long march, and Comrade Mao Zedong was also ill and had to be carried on a stretcher. Often they would keep each other company, talking with each other on the march, and exchanging their views on the future of the party and the army. Wang Jiaxiang proposed that the Central Committee should hold a meeting at an appropriate time to end the leadership of Li De and Bo Gu. This led to the convening of the Zunyi meeting.

Wu Xiuquan said: "Since the founding of the PRC, I had had contacts with Chairman Mao, on several occasions and the chairman often said that Wang Jiaxiang was the first person who had split with doctrinaire factionalism. During the 10th CPC National Congress held in 1973, Comrade Mao Zedong nominated Wang Jianxiang as member of the CPC Central Committee."

"At that time, Comrade Zhou Enlai, who was vice chairman of the Military Commission, together with Comrades Zhu De, Zhang Wentian, Liu Bochong, and Nie Rongzhen often argued with Li De, expressing their disagreement with some

of his military ideas and battle plans. When Comrade Wang Jiaxiang proposed calling an enlarged session of the Central Political Bureau, they supported him without hesitation. At the same time, Comrade Mao Zedong had seized every opportunity to persuade and educate the cadres and commanders of the Red Army, enlightening them with facts. All this had created the necessary conditions and laid down the ideological basis for convening the Zunyi meeting."

The Zunyi Meeting Determined the Fate of the Party and the Red Army

"On 9 January 1935, the Red Army headquarters took over and garrisoned Zunyi. Between 15 and 17 January, the Central Committee held the famous Zunyi meeting on the second floor of the residence of a warlord in the city of Zunyi."

Comrade Wu Xiuquan recounted: "The 20 people who attended the meeting were: Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun, Zhang Wentian, and Bo Gu, all members of the Political Bureau; Wang Jiaxiang, Deng Fa, Liu Shaoqi, and Kai Feng, all alternative members of the Political Bureau; and Liu Bochong, Li Fuchuan, Lin Biao, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Dehuai, Yang Shangkun, and Li Zhouan, responsible persons of the Red Army headquarters and various corps; Comrade Deng Xiaoping who attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate and chief editor of HONG XIN BAO during the meeting, but who was later elected secretary general of the Central Committee and, thus, attended the meeting as a formal delegate; and Li De who attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate, while I acted as his interpreter."

Remembering, Wu Xiuquan said: "The meeting was generally in session after supper because the Central Political Bureau and the Military Commission had to deal with their routines in the daytime, and sessions often went on till the wee hours. The chief agenda was to solve the problems in the military line, to focus on repudiating the errors of the "leftist" military line, to sum up the lessons of the failure in countering the fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign, and to reveal the harms of military dogmatism. Bo Gu presided over the meeting at the beginning and sat in the central seat at a long table. He understood the situation then, and criticized the military line in the main report which he gave; however, he stressed many objective reasons, and spoke in defense of the errors. Following him, Comrade Zhou Enlai made a supplementary report, he made self-criticism in the report, and bore the responsibility on his own accord, which showed an attitude of being strict with himself and lenient towards others. Later, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered an important speech, which lasted for more than an hour. He correctly dealt with the strategy of China's revolutionary war, and struck home on the erroneous military line in his analysis and criticism. In particular, he pointed out that it was precisely the erroneous ideas of "leftist" dogmatism implemented in military affairs that had led to the failure to counter the fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign and which brought about the heavy losses of the Red Army on the Long March. Comrade Mao Zedong's speech met with the warm support of the majority of comrades attending the meeting. At the meeting, criticism was spearheaded against Bo Gu, and the criticism against Bo Gu was actually criticism of Li De."

"The meeting, which lasted 3 days, ended the leadership of Wang Ming's 'leftist' military line, and acknowledged Comrade Mao Zedong's basic principle on war by the Red Army. The meeting elected Comrade Mao Zedong a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, abolished Bo Gu and Ci De's military high command and decided that Zhou Enlai and Zhu De would be the chief responsible persons of the Military Commission that would take over the military command. After this meeting, the Central Committee carried out a division of labor between the members of the Central Committee Standing Committee based on the spirit of the Zunyi meeting during the Long March and on 5 February, Zhang Wentian replaced Bo Gu in taking up general responsibility for the party's work, and Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were responsible for military affairs. Around 11 March, a three-person military command group was formed, headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, with the participation of Comrades Zhou Enlai and Wang Jiaxiang, which acted as the highest headquarters responsible for commanding the whole army."

At this point, Comrade Wu Xiuquan smiled happily: "The whole party then had faith in Comrade Mao Zedong and handed military command to him, which had a direct bearing on the life or death of our party and army; thus Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership of the Red Army and the party Central Committee was established. This was the greatest achievement of the Zunyi meeting, and a great historic turning point of the CPC."

"After the Zunyi meeting, the Red Army broke through the enemy and was active in battle, fighting vigorously and with complete mastery over the enemy. Facts have fully demonstrated that the victory of the Long March, the formation of the United Front in the War of Resistance Against Japan, the victories in the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation, and the founding of the great PRC were all scored under the guidance of Mao Zedong. It is not the least exaggeration to say that the Zunyi meeting saved the Red Army, the revolution, and the party. The Zunyi meeting sowed the seeds of the victory of the Chinese Revolution, and began the journey to victory for the Chinese Revolution."

We Are Still Enjoying the Fruits of Victory From the Seeds of Mao Zedong Thought Sown at the Zunyi Meeting

Here, Comrade Wu Xiuquan raised his cup and drank a sip of tea so as to overcome his excitement. He pondered a while and said: "Since the founding of the PRC, our party has led the people throughout the nation to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction and has scored great achievements. During this period, Mao Zedong Thought has continued to develop. However, Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in theory and practice concerning class struggle in a socialist society and his gradually becoming conceited, his failure to listen to different opinions, and his acceptance of the personality cult for himself led to the errors that constituted the whole situation during the 'Great Culture Revolution,' which he initiated and led personally and which caused China's socialist construction to suffer for a whole decade."

"In spite of all this, our party has made an all-round and scientific evaluation of the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, and drew a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought, which has been shaped into a

scientific theory and has stood the test of history, and the errors of Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years."

Comrade Wu Xiuquan said: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has made many important strategic decisions and has scored splendid victories simply because our party has persisted in the essence of Mao Zedong Thought--the principle of seeking truth from facts. These strategic decisions--which include the successes in rural reform, the setting up the special economic zones and the opening of the coastal cities, the decision on the reform of the economic structure, and the successful solution of the Hong Kong issue based on the idea of "one country, two systems"--are all the creative application and development of Mao Zedong Thought by the party Central Committee in the new situation. It can be said that we are still enjoying the fruits of victory from the seeds of Mao Zedong Thought sown at the Zunyi meeting. Therefore, while marking the 50th anniversary of the convening of the Zunyi meeting, it is necessary for us to do a good job in popularizing Mao Zedong Thought, and make the younger generation understand that in the treasure house of Mao Zedong Thought there are inexhaustible ideological essentials for us."

The staff members working for Comrade Wu Xiuquan told us that despite Comrade Wu Xiuquan's quite advanced age, he was still studying Mao Zedong Thought, and devoted himself to widely reading literature, history, economics and philosophy. And he was ready to write about all the experiences of his 8 years working in the Foreign Ministry, his 8 years working in the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee, the 8 years he was confined to semi-imprisonment during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the 8 years working in the PLA General Staff Department, and the years after his retirement. Through these reminiscences, he wants to tell the people and the future generations: In order to ensure our cause marches continuously to victory, it is imperative to continue to march along the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUSEUM TO INCLUDE KMT-LED ANTI-JAPANESE WAR DATA

OW271318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The "Hall of the War of Resistance Against Japan" of the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution will display the historical materials of the war of resistance against Japan waged comprehensively by the whole nation, including the frontal battles waged mainly by the Kuomintang-led troops and the anti-Japanese struggle of the people in the enemy-occupied area. In the past, the hall only displayed historical materials of the anti-Japanese war in the enemy's rear area led by the CPC.

In disclosing the above news, a responsible person of the military museum said recently that this major readjustment of the display has been made in accordance with the opinion of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. So far, the military museum has already drafted a plan to readjust the display and solicited suggestions from 162 Army and civilian experts and scholars as well as such former Kuomintang generals as Huang Wei, Zheng Dongguo, and Hou Jingru. They said: A comprehensive display of the historical materials of the war of resistance against Japan waged by the whole nation is in line with the demand of history and is of significance in realizing the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC for the third time. After viewing the draft plan, the former Kuomintang generals said: This is a selfless and wise policy decision made by the CPC, which shows that the CPC holds itself responsible to history and the people in the world. The readjustment of the display in the museum will contribute greatly to the motherland's reunification.

After readjusting the display, the "Hall of the War of Resistance Against Japan" will be opened during the 40th anniversary of the war this year.

Another major readjustment of the military museum is that it will display historical materials on wars and weapons from ancient to modern China. Since its establishment in 1960, the museum had mainly displayed historical materials of the Chinese people's revolutionary war led by the CPC since the Nanchang Uprising. After the readjustment, the historical materials on display will be expanded from covering a period of some 50 years to covering more than 5,000 years. The readjustment will be greatly conducive to using China's rich legacy in military affairs to educate the Chinese people. With the vigorous support from various quarters, an outline of the display has been drafted.

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2 April 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PAPER ON SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCE IN HAN PERIOD

HK060735 Beijing QUANGMING RIBAO In Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Jin Wen [2516 2429]: "The change from the Shang Yang Reform to the Policy of Suppressing Commerce in the Early Period of Western Han"]

[Text] The relationship between the two dynasties of Qin and Han has mostly been summed up by historians as "Han succeeding to the system of Qin." This is correct. But it is not entirely the case, as far as Qin's policy of suppressing commerce is concerned. Here, this article ventures some views.

The Qin Government's policy of suppressing commerce started with Shang Yang's reform. Its purpose was to develop small-peasant economy centering on farming and weaving, or to put the emphasis on agriculture. But why did commerce have to be suppressed in stressing agriculture? The reason was that Shang Yang held that like fire and water, agriculture and commerce could not mix. The development of commerce would naturally result in peasants "giving up agriculture and commerce." So he made it known in a clear-cut decree: "Those who devote themselves to agriculture and get rich through farming and weaving are exempt from being sent to work in a faraway place. Those who engage in trading or who are lazy are not free from restrictions." ("Story of Emperor Shang, Historical Records") But "trading" could not be entirely suppressed just because of the emperor's subjective desire. This was because division of labor is a natural product of the development of productivity. As the saying goes, "rely on agriculture for food, rely on officials to take charge, rely on workers to turn out products and rely on businessmen for the distribution of products." ("Notes on Commerce, Historical Records") This makes sense. So, in the second year of the period of Emperor Huiwen of Qin, a kind of "tentative money" reflective of the development of commodity economy was introduced, as recorded in the "Historical Records."

However, while emphasis was put on agriculture, commerce also had to be suppressed. How could this contradiction be solved? The ruler of Qin adopted the method of state control strictly limiting industry and commerce to minimum social needs. As Dong Zhongshu, a Han, said, "Qin was not in the right, resorting to Shang Yang's reform. ... Yields from mountains and streams were controlled. So were the riches from mountains and forests. ... The margin of profit from salt and iron was 20 times that in ancient times." ("Shi-huo-zhi ["Records on Food and Goods"], History of the Han Dynasty") In addition, "Notes on Qin" unearthed in recent years have also provided a lot of information in this respect.

The rulers of Qin not only controlled salt and iron, coin casting, mountains and streams, mountain forests and other industrial and commercial undertakings and natural resources bearing on national planning and livelihood, but even imposed strict regulations about many trifling ramifications of industrial and commercial activities. After Qin Shi Huang united the whole country, to continue introducing this policy of controlling industry and commerce, blows were again administered to the businessmen of the six former states in the east. It was historically recorded that he "transferred 120,000 families of wealthy people to Xianyang" and that "orders were given for arresting those runaways, all wealthy businessmen sent to the area of Luliangdi." ("Notes on Qin Shi Huang, Historical Records") It was really a case of "stressing agriculture and suppressing commerce." (Ibid.)

But while great publicity was given to the obvious results received, it inevitably caused serious consequences, given the defects of the policy of suppressing commerce itself.

First, the arbitrary suppression of commerce in violation of economic laws caused the abnormal development of commodity economy and a slump, leading to a serious imbalance between agriculture and handicrafts and commerce and thus restricting the development of productivity and making it impossible to satisfy the further needs of social development.

Second, given the scarcity of commodities, the peasants had to pay high prices for their purchases. Excessively high commodity prices greatly inconvenienced the masses of peasants at that time.

The landlord class of the Han Dynasty rebuilt feudal order on the ruins of the Qin Dynasty. For the sake of lasting peace and order, they summed up experiences from the painful lessons involving the collapse of the Qin government. They made a series of readjustments in government policy. They still suppressed businessmen, but they greatly relaxed restrictions on trading. "Given a prosperous Han government, the metal money of Qin was considered too heavy. People were ordered to cast a kind of jia [5433] money of light weight" ("Shi-huo-zhi, History of the Han Dynasty") Also, "given a prosperous Han government the whole country was united, with freedom of passage allowed and restrictions on mountains and streams relaxed. So wealthy merchants and big businessmen moved about freely in the country. Commodities were exchanged in a smooth and unrestricted manner." ("Notes on Commerce, Historical Records") This was a far cry from what the Qin Dynasty was like.

True, Emperor Gaozu of Han once issued an order: "Businessmen are not allowed to wear silk and ride carts. Restrictions are to be imposed through heavy taxation." ("Pingzhunshu chapter (1627 0402 2579), Historical Records") But these were nothing more than political "restrictions." In economic terms, only some more taxes were imposed. Quoting Ying Shao, the "Notes on Emperor Hui, History of the Han Dynasty" said: "According to the Han law, people paid taxes for a single person. Only businessmen and slaves and maids were charged taxes for two persons." From this, we can note that so-called "heavy taxation" meant nothing more than "double taxation." Setting aside a comparison with Qin, neither did this mean heavy taxes for those businessmen in between the

big and the small and those small merchants who could at least get a minimum "profit of 12 percent," to say nothing of those wealthy big businessmen. Obviously, Emperor Gaozu of Han was only discriminating politically against businessmen. He did not intervene in their economic activities. Moreover, favorable conditions were created for them.

After Liu Bang's death, up to the early period of Emperor Wu of Han, this policy of his was carried on by his successors and was vested with still great flexibility in its implementation. For example, "during the period of Kao Hui and Gao Hou, given peace and order, laws about businessmen were relaxed. But their descendants were not allowed to enter officialdom." ("Pingzhunshu Chapter, Historical Records") "During the period of Emperor Wen, people were encouraged to cast metal money and handle iron and salt." ("Coin Casting, Anthology on Salt and Iron") "During the period of Emperor Kao Wen, store was set by honesty in the discharge of one's duties. Corruption was looked down upon. Businessmen... were deterred from holding office." ("Story of Gong Yu, History of the Han Dynasty") (Two years later,) an imperial edict said: "Those people who pay taxes above the bracket of 10 can still hold office. ... Those who trade in prescribed commercial areas are not qualified as officials. Those who pay no taxes are also disqualified." ("Notes on Emperor Jing, History of the Han Dynasty") It can be seen that the various governments of Wu, Hui, Lu, Wen and Jing of the Han Dynasty only deterred businessmen from entering officialdom. They relaxed restrictions in other fields.

Then, why should Gao Zu of Han and his successors have relaxed economic controls but practiced political discrimination?

Relaxed economic controls might be traced to not only the establishment of initial peace and order calling for a lasting stable society and the restoration and development of economy but also to the central government's preoccupation with the struggle in the division of given areas, so that it had no time or the power to immediately interfere with businessmen's activities. The most important underlying factor was that the landlord class of the Han Dynasty had realized from the historical experience of Qin's collapse that an important factor determining whether emphasis was put on agriculture lay in whether its rule was brilliant and not in whether suppression of commerce was effected. Jia Yi and Chao Cuo could be considered the most famous advocates of emphasis on agriculture at that time. They were fully aware of the serious situation arising from "abandoning agriculture in pursuit of industry and commerce." But they did not advocate the suppression of commerce. Instead, they made "Tax reduction" their aim. One suggested the practice of "accumulating grain stocks." Another called for "raising the procurement price for grain." ("Shi-huo-zhi, History of the Han Dynasty") As far as the actual measures taken by the Western Han government were concerned, there was really a tax reduction. This shows that they all knew that an emphasis on agriculture did not call for the suppression of commerce economically.

As to political discrimination against businessmen, this was intended to maintain a feudal hierarchy that called for distinction between the noble and the humble. Though the activity carried out by them was called "trading," once

they become rich they were no longer reconciled a humble position. They not only rose "meteorically" in social position leading the life of a prince or marquise but even entered officialdom. For example, the successful businessman Lu Buwei of Yangqu associated with Prince Zi Chu of Qin on the strength of his great wealth. He became prime minister of the state of Qin almost overnight. Meanwhile, the world had traditionally worshipped money, so that those wealthy businessmen were held in esteem, though supposedly underserving of respect. The saying that "wealth gives you access to princes or marquises and leads to positions of power and influence" is the very illustration of this. So Chao Cuo said: "The law holds businessmen in contempt. But they get rich anyway." ("Shi-huo-zhi, History of the Han Dynasty") Therefore, to maintain the political privileges of aristocrats and bureaucrats, businessmen naturally had to be downgraded politically.

Summing up the above, we can easily see that by the period of Western Han, the policy of suppressing commerce that had all the time been strictly carried out from the Shang Yang reform to the end of the Qin Dynasty had undergone changes. What was originally a policy of suppressing commerce with an emphasis on agriculture had become a means whereby the ruling class maintained feudal hierarchy.

The change in the policy of suppressing commerce in the early period of Western Han produced great effects. First, economic restrictions against businessmen's industrial and commercial activities and intervention showed a reduced level, allowing fewer artificial obstacles to be put in the way of industrial and commercial development. This provided still greater possibilities for the development of commodity economy. Second, this change met the demands of the era of initial stability after great chaos, calling for the restoration and development of social economy--thus enlivening industry and commerce and stimulating the rapid development of agriculture. Third, it found prominent expression in the formation of feudal society. In the period of its development, the landlord class was still a pushing and vigorous class. It was capable of summing up experiences, learning from experiences and readjusting policies, thus enabling its machinery of government to operate more smoothly.

Of course, we should also note that such a state practice of treating industry and commerce with total indulgence also gave rise to problems. Some money-grabbing businessmen had nothing but profits in mind. Instead of circulating commodities for the sake of consumption, they resorted to ingenious and deceptive trading methods. They stocked up on goods waiting for a price rise, or raised prices of commodities in short supply. As a result, in emergencies, nothing was done to "help relieve the state's urgent needs." It was recorded in the "Notes on Commerce, History of the Han Dynasty," that "when seven states, including Wu and Chu, were at war, feudal lords in Changan who were to be installed as officials with the title of fengjun [1409 0689] went with the army. They asked for money to pay interest on their loans. But the lenders involved considered that the areas to be assigned to their care were in Guangdong, where the outcome of fighting had yet to be known. They were unwilling to make payment." So this sowed the seeds of suppression of commerce by Emperor Wu in the latter part of Han.

CSO: 4005/634

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NI ZHIFU PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO YANG SHIXIAN

SK050917 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Professor Yang Shixian, member of the CPC, Standing Committee member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, adviser to the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, member of the Chinese Academy of Science, honorary chairman of the board of directors of the China Chemistry Society, and honorary president of Nankai University, died of heart disease which showed no response to medical treatment on 19 February 1985 at the age of 89.

A ceremony to pay last respects to Professor Yang Shixian was held at the library of Nankai University yesterday. Party and state leaders, including Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, and Hao Jianxiu, sent messages of condolence or wreathes to express their profound condolences. They also extended regards to family members of Professor Yang Shixian.

Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and vice mayor, and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, attended the ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Yan Shixian. He Dongchang, minister of education, made a special trip from Beijing to attend the ceremony. Lu Jiaxi, president of the Academy of Sciences of China, and Zeng Delin, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, also attended. Also present were Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, Jin Xianzhai, member of the national CPPCC Committee, and [words indistinct] who are staying in Tianjin, as well as responsible comrades of the municipal party, government and army organs.

Comrade Chen Weida sent a message of condolence from Shanghai to extend his profound condolences and warm regards to the family members of Comrade Yang Shixian.

CSO: 4005/577

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FUND FOR HANDICAPPED ACHIEVES SUCCESSES

OW120153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--China welfare fund for the handicapped has collected more than 30 million yuan (about US\$10,700,000) since its founding last March.

Wang Luguang, secretary general of the National Welfare Organization, told a news conference here today that about one-third of the money had already been used for the welfare of the more than 20 million handicapped people.

The money has been raised both at home and abroad through donations, funding-raising efforts and art exhibitions.

Over the past year, the fund has established a number of industrial and commercial enterprises, and helped disabled people set up individual businesses, said Wang.

The money will also be used for the construction of China's first rehabilitation research center to be built later this year.

The fund has provided grants or low-interest loans to welfare factories for the handicapped and organized vocational training courses. It has also given 1,500 color TV sets to homes for the aged and disabled across the country.

Last year, 301 handicapped applicants, more than ever before, were admitted by colleges and universities--thanks to efforts made by the fund and the Education Ministry, Wang said.

The welfare fund is to set up a legal advisory committee to provide consultation and put forward suggestions to the government and departments concerned on [words indistinct] of the disabled.

Although Chinese handicapped people have accomplished much, the secretary general said, they still face many problems. Two of the most serious are unemployment and insufficient education.

In some places, it is still hard for the handicapped to find jobs. Some universities and colleges are reluctant to enroll handicapped students.

Some welfare factories are poorly equipped and have difficulties (?obtaining) materials [word indistinct] products.

Wang appealed to the government and all social forces to make more efforts to help the handicapped.

CSO: 4005/146

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEWLY CREATED CITIES--China added 12 new cities in 1984. With this addition, China's cities now number exactly 300. The new cities are Linhe City, Nei Monggol; (Pandi) City, Liaoning Province; Anda City; Heilongjiang Province; Yongan City; Fujian Province; Jinggangshan City; Jiangxi Province; (Lengshuitan) and (Zhuxin) Cities; Hunan Province; (Shanya) City; Guangdong Province; Qingtongxia City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; Tacheng; Altay and Turpan Cities; Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Feb 85 OW]

MONUMENT INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYRS--The monument of revolutionary martyrs at Tashan, who sacrificed their lives in a battle to block this area, was rebuilt recently. The rebuilt monument was engraved with the inscription of Comrade Chen Yun, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, which read "Eternal Glory to the Revolutionary Martyrs of the Battle To Block," Tashan which was one of the fierce battles in the Liao-Shen campaign and which played an important role in liberalizing Jinzhou City. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/577

EAST REGION

MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENCE CARDS DISCUSSED

Non-native Cards

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "Preliminary Procedures for Shanghai Municipal Non-Native Resident Control"]

[Text] According to these "Procedures", the following people who want to stay in the city over 6 months may register in the city as non-native residents: 1. The unit leading personnel and necessary key business persons from fraternal districts, who come to start enterprises or businesses with the approval of the municipal of xian government or related party committee, office or bureau of the municipal government. 2. Construction and installation workers from fraternal districts, appointed by the business departments or institutions of the municipal government through public bidding; or individuals from fraternal districts come to the city to do industrial, business or service work who have fixed residence in the city, with the approval of the industrial and business control administration. The number of non-native residents who come to the city to do industrial or business work is determined by the Category, Examination and Approval Department according to the nature, size and investment capital of the enterprise or business, and they must report to the district or xian public safety organization for approval. The principle is: In the center of the city is will be stricter while in the new districts and suburban xian it will be more lenient; general business will be stricter while technology and education-intensive enterprises will be lenient. Non-native residents' name list should be made by the person assigned by the unit to which they belong or the bidding and employing organization. With the certificate issued by the residence approval organization or the bidding and employing unit they can apply to the local public safety unit to register as a collective household, and "Non-native residence household register" and individual "Non-native residence permits" will be issued. Individual non-native residents with the municipal business permit can apply to the local public safety unit to register as an individual household and a "Non-native residence household register" will be issued.

The "Procedures" specify that the "Non-native residence household register" and the "Non-native residence permit" are legal household paper for non-native residence. One can apply with either to the Staple and Non-staple Food Supply Department for supplies. Those who formerly belonged to the agricultural population have to take care of their own grain ration. The Procedures also specify... [words illegible]

Non-permanent Residents Cards

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Wu Zhiqiang]

[Text] After our paper reported that the municipal government ratified the implementation of regulations to control non-native residence registration starting the first of January next year in the city, our reporter visited Shi Songjiu [4258 7313 0046] director of residence registration of the Municipal Public Safety Bureau and talked about residence-related matters as follows:

[Question] Why should we implement the control of non-residence registration in our city?

[Answer] It is for the purpose of adapting one step further to the needs of opening up to the outside and stimulating the economy within. After the promulgation of the "Preliminary Procedures to welcome people from fraternal districts to Shanghai to set up stores or factories", the number of people who came to Shanghai from fraternal provinces, cities, and autonomous districts to set up stores and factories and contract construction work increased day by day. According to the statistics, at present scores of families have opened stores or factories in Shanghai; the non-resident population is approximately 150,000, and the number is expected to increase greatly later on. We not only welcome them to come to Shanghai to engage in various economic activities but also protect their proper rights and interests of legal residence in Shanghai. Therefore we will implement these Procedures in our city.

[Question] When there is a change, what should the registered non-native residents do?

[Answer] A non-native resident should finish in timely fashion the procedures to cancel his residence or change his registration at the local police station, when his unit is removed, or moved, or there is any change in the number of non-native residents (including one-person households). When a non-native resident leaves Shanghai City, his unit or the head of household is responsible to take over the "non-native resident registration" and "non-native resident certificate" and in timely fashion turn it over to the issuing organization. If the change is within the scope of the city (including suburban xians) the procedures for changing residence should be done at the local police station.

[Question] What are the things to which attention should be paid by the unit and staff which take care of the registration of non-native residents?

[Answer] They should take good care of the "non-native residence household register," and the "non-native residence certificate." One should not make any alteration without permission nor lend it to others. In case of loss, one should report immediately to the issuing organization. Every collective household and one-person household who applies to be non-native residents should sign an "agreement" to obey the household registration policy, regulations and security. A collective unit signs the agreement with the local police station and the one-person household signs with the public security committee. Collective households of non-native residents of high mobility such as construction, installation, or transportation teams applying for non-native residence registration, in addition have to pay a guarantee deposit at the local police department, at the rate of 2 RMB per capita, and one-person household non-native residents pay 10 RMB each. The money will be returned in full when one applies for residence alteration within the city or cancellation of the non-native residence.

[Question] Why is it said that the implementation of the Procedures to control non-native resident households is an important reform measure in Shanghai municipal household control?

[Answer] The current household control system of our city is appropriate for permanent households and the temporary population. Owing to the special situation of the non-native population mentioned above, it does not conform to the policy of application for permanent household registration, while the set of regulations for temporary population is not perfectly appropriate; therefore, these "Procedures" are not an important measure of reform of the household control of our city in order to meet the new situation of current economic development.

12909

CSO: 4005/426

EAST REGION

SHANDONG GOVERNOR REPORTS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

Qingdao QINGDAO RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Shandong Governor Liang Buting Delivers an 'Unstereotyped' Report at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial Party Committee"]

[Text] Jinan 28 Dec [XINHUA]--At the fourth plenary session of the fourth Shandong provincial party committee, committee secretary and governor Liang Buting [2733 2975 1656] reported on the reform of the economic system, winning the favorable comments of the attending comrades. All felt that the report, boldly revealing the shortcomings, was "unsterotyped." Such a truth seeking and sincere attitude was a concrete embodiment of the changes in the ideological style after party consolidation.

The main subject of discussion at the plenary session was Shandong's 1985 plans on the reform of the economic system. Prior to the meeting, several leaders of the provincial party committee and government, together with the responsible comrades of more than 30 departments, commissions, offices and bureaus directly under the province, proceeded to the basic level in eight different groups to make investigations and studies and solicit opinions on the economic reform, and drafted the "Experimental Program on the Reform of the Economic System (Draft for Discussion)." In his report, Liang Buting neither repeated verbatim the articles of the "Decision of the Party Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System," nor reiterated the substance of the "Experimental Program on the Reform of Shandong's Economic System" which had already been printed and distributed to the attending comrades. Based on his own experience when making investigations in Yantai and other areas and summarizing the opinions collected by other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and government during their investigations, he talked for more than 2 hours. Three issues in his report evoked sympathetic responses of the attending comrades:

1. All appropriate powers must be delegated to the enterprises, with neither discount or interception, nor open delegation and secret recall.

When Comrade Liang Buting went to Yantai city in the latter part of November to make investigations, the comrades of basic level enterprises

generally complained that the present system tied the hands and feet of the enterprises and posed many difficulties in conducting enterprise affairs. A comrade of the Yantai pneumatic components plant reported the following: In March, the plant negotiated with a Japanese plant the import of a high-speed automatic packing machine for \$10,000, and the contract was to remain in force till the end of May. The plant submitted a foreign exchange application to the city machine bureau, which forwarded it to the city foreign economic commission, which, in turn, forwarded it to the provincial foreign economic commission. After the red seals were affixed one by one, the period of validity of the contract had expired, and the price had increased to \$12,000. In view of the \$2,000 additional cost, the plant had to apply again. At the time when Comrade Liang Buting called a forum, the plant had received no word from the higher-level unit. Liang Buting said: From this incident, we can see that, if the organizational reform fails to include "power delegation," a vital link, it will be impossible to make any substantive result. He explicitly proposed in his report: The more than 390 enterprises managed by the various offices and bureaus directly under the province must all be given autonomy, and the prefectures and cities where they are located must not interfere indiscriminately. Organs of the provincial level must resolve to launch a new organizational reform. They may "delegate power first and dismantle the temple afterward" and, after power delegation, turn around and determine which "temples" are to be dismantled and which ones kept.

2. The idea that "the quality of one's work makes no difference" is undesirable, nor is the idea that "the quality of one's work makes not much difference."

During his investigations, Comrade Liang Buting discovered that, in units where the income of the workers was linked with the economic results of the enterprise and the distributive gaps were relatively wide, the development of production was fast and the contributions to the state large. In previous years, the Yantai diamond bearing plant followed the practice of "large-pot rice" and subscribed to the idea that "the quality of one's work makes no difference." Subsequently, it changed to the idea that "the quality of one's work makes not much difference" and issued many bonuses, but it still failed to fully activate the enthusiasm of the workers. Today, it linked the power, responsibility and interest of the workers strictly implemented the principle of compensation according to labor, firmly stretched the gaps between the workers' earnings, followed the practice of rewarding the diligent and punishing the lazy, and activated the enthusiasm of everyone. Under the unfavorable situation of five successive price reductions on its products, the profit of the plant greatly increased. Its experience greatly enlightened Liang Buting. He felt that eliminating egalitarianism should be the breakthrough point in the internal distribution of the enterprises in order to revitalize them. After study by the provincial party committee and government, it was decided that, in 1985, the enterprises are permitted to introduce experimental reforms of their wage systems in diverse forms, in order to further improve the economic results.

3. We must guard against replacing "Mother Jia" with "Wang Xifeng" and firmly abolish the administrative companies following the same old practice in a different form.

During the organizational reform, the province organized a large number of corporations of all types. A few of them were organized on the basis of the need of economic development, but most of them were former government departments in a different guise and established by administrative means. They combined government administration with enterprise management, asking for power from the higher level and recalling it from the lower level. Some plant chiefs and managers remarked: "The new mother-in-law is more formidable than the old one!" Hearing the opinions of the enterprise leaders, Comrade Liang Buting explicitly proposed in his report that the different situations be distinguished, that the corporations of an administrative nature which shoulder no economic responsibility and render no service to the enterprises be firmly abolished, and that the enterprises have the right to withdraw from any corporation organized by administrative orders and to refuse to pay management fees arbitrarily charged by a corporation which has rendered them no service.

The broad and intensive investigations and studies provided the provincial party committee with relatively rich firsthand information and gave the leaders of the economic reform the right to speak. The attending comrades felt that Liang Buting's report on behalf of the provincial party committee, free from hollow words and platitudes, embodied the spirit of "enlightened delegation of power." All expressed the hope that there would be more such problem-solving reports in the future.

6080

CSO: 4005/466

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG ATTENDS ANHUI UNITED FRONT WORK MEETING

OW060834 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The United Front Work Department of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial united front work meeting from 27 February to 7 March. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences on the province's united front work, laid down the guiding ideology for united front work, and proposed tasks for furthering united front work.

More than 160 persons attended the meeting including comrades responsible for united front work in the prefectural, municipal, and county party committees; directors of united front work department in university party committees; and responsible comrades in charge of united front work in provincial departments concerned. Responsible persons of the province's various democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, and other mass organizations were present at the meeting by invitation.

Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government attended and spoke at the meeting. Zhang Binglun, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, gave a work report entitled "Be Determined in Reform, Be Brave in Pioneering, Open up New Vistas in Anhui's United Front Work." (Zhang Junqin), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, made a summing-up report of the meeting.

Comrades attending the meeting expressed that they would further set their guiding ideology for united front work correct, carry forward the party's good united front work tradition and work style, and make new contributions in opening up a new situation in the province's united front work.

CSO: 4005/620

EAST REGION

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW080236 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 13th meeting in Hefei 5-6 March.

The meeting drew up the draft agenda and schedule for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the draft namelists for the Presidium, the Secretary General, the budget committee, and the motions committee. These drafts will be submitted for approval to the preparatory meeting on the Presidium meeting of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The meeting examined and approved the Standing Committee's work report to be submitted to the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the report of the provincial people's government and the Office of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on handling the motions, suggestions, and criticisms made by deputies at the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Kang Zhijie, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, relayed the guidelines of the Ninth Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. The meeting also approved personnel appointments and removals.

Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, and Wei Xinyi, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meetings on 5 and 6 March.

Huang Yan, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, also attended the meeting. Meng Fulin, vice governor of Anhui, as well as responsible persons of the Provincial Higher People's Court, the Provincial Procuratorate, and other provincial departments concerned observed the meeting.

CSO: 4005/620

EAST REGION

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION AGENDA ADOPTED

OW100512 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon at Hefei's (Jianghuai) Theater. The meeting adopted the agenda for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the namelists for the Presidium and its secretary general, the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the budget examination committee as well as the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the motions examination committee.

The agenda adopted at the preparatory meeting is as follows:

1. Governor Wang Yuzhao delivers a report on the work of the provincial people's government.
2. Deputy Governor Shao Ming delivers a report on the draft plan for Anhui Province's economic and social development in 1985.
3. (Yang Lianzhu), director of the Provincial Financial Department, delivers a report on the implementation of the 1984 budget of Anhui Province and the draft budget for 1985.
4. Vice Chairman Zhang Zuoyin delivers a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress.
5. President (Wang Chengle) delivers a report on the work of the Provincial Higher People's Court.
6. Chief Procurator Zhao Baoxing delivers a report on the work of the Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Resolutions will be adopted on these six reports.

7. Election of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress; deputy governors of Anhui Province, and chief procurators of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate and its Luan Branch.

Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, presided at the preparatory meeting.

2 April 1985

EAST REGION

ANHUI MEETING STRESSES FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIME

OW080943 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A recent meeting of directors of offices in charge of combating economic crimes under the prefectural and county CPC committees in Anhui pointed out: The primary task in the current struggle against economic crimes is to deal telling blows to economic criminals who carry out sabotage under the cover of reform. This is a concrete step in support and defense of reform.

The meeting focused its discussion on the characteristics of economic crimes committed under the new circumstances and on the question of how to effectively carry out the struggle against such crimes. The meeting pointed out: As reform deepens, many criminals unscrupulously commit offenses in the name of reforming the economic structure and enlivening the economy. This is a principal characteristic of recent economic crimes. The crimes chiefly fall in the following categories:

1. Bribery is committed in the name of enlivening the economy. Prominent examples are criminals in enterprises and departments which manufacture products or control materials in short supply. Usurping their power, they blackmail people, extort money, and accept bribes, sometimes in the amount of several thousand yuan or even tens of thousands of yuan.
2. Speculation is committed in a big way. A number of lawbreakers, in collusion with functionaries of some foreign countries, set up ghost companies in an attempt to reap huge profits by swindle and bluff.
3. The price policy is exploited to raise commodity prices indiscriminately, and the profits gained are divided up privately.
4. Commodities and materials are resold illegally to reap huge profits.

In light of these new characteristics, the meeting called for focusing on economic crimes committed under the cover of reform in this year's struggle and for dealing merciless blows to economic criminals who sabotage reform under the cover of reform.

Zhao Baoxing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, addressed the closing session of the meeting.

EAST REGION

OBSERVANCE OF PARTY DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 84 p 4

[Article: "Beware of Unhealthy Tendencies Appearing Under the Reform Situation, Party Discipline Cannot Be Loosened"]

[Text] The style of the cadres, especially the style of the party cadres, has direct influence on the masses regarding the image and prestige of the party. Although following the penetration work of party rectification, the problem of the style of party cadre has greatly turned for the better, in the past year, our newspaper still has received now and then some letters from the masses reflecting the unhealthy style of the party cadres.

Some people wrote to reflect the grave seriousness of the feudal patriarchal style of a few low-ranking party cadres, "anything they say must be obeyed", no one is allowed to contradict them; any person who has the slightest complaint is suppressed and given "tight shoes to wear." Some party cadres from rural areas take advantage of their authority of office in recruiting workers to provide great convenience for their children and relatives in housing construction, to occupy farm land and even use various measures to take public construction materials for private possession.

It is worthy of attention that in the new situation of reform some new unhealthy styles have emerged. Workers from some organizations and some low-level cadres avail themselves of loopholes in the reforms, take advantage of the authority of office to acquire personal gain for a small group or an individual, and jeopardize national and people's interests. Some individual lower level party cadres take advantage of attending various conferences or visiting to enjoy big feasts and amuse themselves in the mountains and lakes, secretly sharing properties and squandering national and organizational capital and goods. Some party cadres even take advantage of the system's reform to discriminate against cadres who hold different opinions, offer official posts and make lavish promises to their intimates at will; or give them a promotion suddenly. In a certain unit composed of many intellectuals, the masses wanted to go forward and applied to join the party, and unexpectedly the party cadre in charge said, "You don't need to join the party to be a cadre;" this contradicts the party's policy about intellectuals.

As a matter of fact, the discipline of the party can never be relaxed; there is still lots of work to do in promoting ideological education of the party cadres.

Party discipline is a big issue related to the life or death of the party. In the coming new year, we, together with different levels of the municipal party discipline inspection commissions, should strive for further betterment of party discipline and for the smooth execution of the reforms.

12909

CS0: 4005/426

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG BANQUET HONORS EXPERTS, SCHOLARS

OW051124 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government held a Spring Festival banquet in Hangzhou yesterday evening in honor of experts and scholars who returned to work in Hangzhou after the founding of the People's Republic, and scientific and technological personnel who have made outstanding contributions.

Attending the banquet were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government including Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Shen Guifang, Li Debao, and Xu Qichao, as well as Zhong Boxi, mayor of Hangzhou city and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned. Comrade Wang Fang proposed a toast. He said: Embracing a patriotic ambition to revitalizing the motherland, our comrades here tonight have all worked extremely hard and made outstanding contributions in changing the motherland's poor and backward outlook since their return from abroad. He said although we have achieved great results, we still lag far behind the world's technologically advanced countries; we still have a long way to go toward the grand goals of the four modernizations; and we still need to exert efforts. I hope our comrades here tonight continue to give full play to their wisdom, talents, and ability; propel our scientific endeavors forward in the New Year; and make still greater contributions in restructuring the economy and opening to the outside world. I also hope everyone here will devote more energy and enthusiasm in the New Year in actively supporting the young scientific and technological personnel, building up a formidable scientific and technological contingent for realizing the socialist modernization program, and making the most significant contributions in revitalizing the nation and bringing prosperity to China.

Throughout the banquet, Comrade Wang Fang proposed repeated toasts and wished everyone a happy New Year. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere filled with joy and unity. Prior to the banquet, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government met with the experts and scholars who attended the banquet.

CSO: 4005/620

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI WOMEN'S RALLY--Shanghai, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Many competent, reform-minded women in Shanghai have received praise from the people. A total of 1,928 newly elected Shanghai City "8 March" red-banner pacesetters, 228 "8 March" red-banner collectives, and 2,783 five-good families were commended today at a rally held by the city to mark 75th International Working Women's Day. Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao, first and second secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended the rally today and awarded prizes to the "8 March" red-banner pacesetters as well as to representatives of the "8 March" red-banner pacesetters and the "8 March" red-banner collectives and the five-good families. [By Hu Jindi] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1733 GMT 6 Mar 85]

BAI DONGCAI INSCRIPTION--On the morning of 6 March, the organizing committee for the provincial hundred flowers awards for popular science works in agriculture, announced the winners of the awards to press units. (Hu Jiliang), spokesman for the organizing committee, also read to press units the inscriptions written by Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Liu Bin, provincial vice governor, for the province's first hundred flowers awards for popular science works in agriculture. Secretary Bai's inscription read: Encourage the creation of more works in popular science, and revitalize the rural economy. Vice Governor Liu Bin's inscription read: Master modern science and technology, exploit our province's agricultural advantages, and contribute to revitalizing the economy. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85]

SU YIRAN INSCRIPTION--The first provincial exhibition of calligraphic works, carvings, and traditional Chinese paintings by women opened on 8 March at the provincial agricultural exhibition hall. Attending the opening ceremony were Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Yang Yanyin, Zhou Zhenxing, and Zheng Weimin, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee; Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Gao Qiyun and Li Yuang, honorary chairmen of the provincial calligraphers' association; responsible persons of various pertinent departments in the province; women representatives from various circles; and some foreign

female students and teachers, and wives of foreign specialists living in Jinan. Comrade Lu Maozeng cut the ribbon at the opening of the ceremony. Comrade Yang Yanyin made an opening speech. Writing inscriptions for the exhibition were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Wang Zhongyin, Gao Qiyun, and Li Yuang, honorary chairmen of the provincial calligraphers' association. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Mar 85]

FUJIAN LEADERS VISIT VETERAN CADRES--On the eve of the Spring Festival, leaders of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Preparatory Group of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee Comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, and Cheng Xu separately called on Wei Jinshui, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Ren Manjun, Huang Yaguang, Guo Shuyao, Gao Panjiu, Fu Bocui, Xu Xianshi, Li Wenren, Zhang Feng, and 34 other veteran cadres, noted education workers, scientific and technological workers, and family members of the late veteran comrades who have retreated to the second or third line of leadership, and extended festive greetings to them. During their visits, the provincial leaders introduced to the veteran comrades the situation of party rectification in the province and implementation of reform over the past year, and the excellent situation in industrial and agricultural production since opening the province to the outside world and enlivening the economy. They also asked the veteran comrades about their livelihood, and hoped they would take more rest, pay attention to their health, and continue to contribute proposals within their capability for revitalizing Fujian Province. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 85 p 1]

FUJIAN OFFICIAL AT NEWS SEMINAR--Fuzhou, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--The first national academic seminar on sports news was held in Fuzhou City from 4 to 7 March. The meeting warmly discussed the nature and tasks of China's sports news, the expansion of the contingent of sports reporters, as well as the question of how to make China's sports news meet world standards. The seminar received 18 academic theses on sports news. At the meeting, representatives from local sports writers associations exchanged their work experiences, and studied the work of the National Sports Writers' Association this year. The China Sports News Society was founded at the enlarged meeting of the National Sports Writers' Association Standing Council on 6 March. Wang Xunsheng, deputy head of Sports Section of the XINHUA News Agency and vice chairman of the National Sports Writers' Association, was elected chairman of the China Sports News Society. Xu Cai, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and chairman of the China Sports Writers' Association, and Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the academic seminar. The China Sports Writers' Association entrusted its branch association in Fujian with sponsoring this seminar. [By Qu Beilin, Cai Qinghe] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 7 Mar 85]

ANHUI PROCURATORS--A meeting of the chief procurators of the prefectural and city procuratorial offices in Anhui opened today. The meeting pointed out: The focus of the procuratorial work today is to deepen the struggle against economic crime. The meeting pointed out: The year 1985 is a year of full-scale economic structural reform with the city as its focus. To strengthen the procuratorial work to combat economic crime in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities is an important aspect in safeguarding the economic structural reform. We must, first of all, concentrate on major, big cases. It is necessary to strengthen our leadership over the procuratorial work concerning economic crimes involving large sums of money and having bigger damaging effects. It is necessary to organize cooperative efforts from the top to the grassroots to crack such cases before the set deadlines. At the present, the emphasis should be placed on striking at criminals who take the opportunity of reform to become involved in corruption, bribery, smuggling, speculation, illegal price hikes, tax evasion, embezzlement of state and collective property, and infringement of the legitimate rights of the specialized households or economic associations. It is necessary to deal resolute blows to criminals who stir up panic buying, engage in hoarding and cornering, and speculate to reap huge profits. [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/620

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MOSQUES RESTORED FOR MUSLIM WORSHIPPERS

OW080822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Zhengzhou, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--Four hundred mosques have been repaired and reopened in Henan Province, said provincial authorities here today.

Henan's 1 million mainly urban Muslims, one-seventh of China's total, can now worship more easily.

The provincial government has spent 10 million yuan (about 3.5 million U.S. dollars) over 6 years on restoring mosques neglected or destroyed during the Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1976.

Kaifeng's Dongda Mosque, built when the city was capital of the northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), and the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) Beida Mosque here in the provincial capital can now hold congregations of thousands for important festivals.

Arabic courses have been set up for imams, and a 4-year Koranic college is being planned for 120 students a year.

Muslim slaughter houses, restaurants and food processing plants have appeared in 100 towns, and seven major cities now have Muslim cold stores.

The province has over 100 Muslim schools, and two Muslim hospitals are being built in Kaifeng and Zhengzhou.

CSO: 4005/146

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS RALLY TO MARK 8 MARCH WOMEN'S DAY

HK070837 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, about 140 representatives of women from all circles in the province and Chengdu City held a meeting at the auditorium of the Chengdu City CPPCC Committee to mark the 8 March International Working Women's Day.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, and of the Chengdu City CPC Committee and government attended the meeting to extend their congratulations.

Comrade Huang Qichao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

She said: Over the past year, the women on all fronts of the province have worked hard and actively, made continuous progress, and plunged themselves into reforms, thus making great contributions to developing the excellent situation in the province.

Comrade Che Yiyi, chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, delivered a speech at the meeting. She fully affirmed the achievements made by women on all fronts of the province over the past year and hoped that they will make new contributions to the four modernizations.

Some female model workers of the province and Chengdu City, and National 8 March Red Banner Pacesetters also delivered speeches at the meeting.

Yesterday afternoon, the provincial Women's Federation held a tea reception attended by veteran cadres at Jinjiang Guesthouse to mark the 75th anniversary of the 8 March International Working Women's Day.

Comrade Huang Qichao, Tian Bao, and Zhang Lixing happily met the veteran female comrades.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Huang Qichao extended holiday congratulations to the veteran female comrades and briefed them on the gratifying achievements made by the province in reform of the economic structure. She delightedly told the veteran comrades that the current population growth rate of the province has dropped to 0.4 percent, whereas that of the world and China are 1.7 percent and 1.154 percent respectively. Comrade Huang Qichao finally wished them good health and a long life.

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF BROADCASTING STATION

HK050416 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Yunnan People's Broadcasting Station celebrates its 35th anniversary today. Leading comrades such as Song Renqiong and An Pingsheng have written inscriptions to mark this anniversary.

The inscription of Song Renqiong, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, reads: Further run well broadcasting undertakings, serve the people of various nationalities on the border.

That of Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, reads: Warmly congratulating you on the 35th anniversary of the founding of your broadcasting station. Hoping that you will make still greater contributions for further carrying forward the advantages of radio and television and for the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the motherland's four modernizations.

That of An Pingsheng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, reads: Struggle for expediting reforms and realizing the general task put forward at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

That of Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Kunming Military Region, reads: Develop the broadcasting and television undertakings, strengthen the links with the army and the people on the frontier.

The inscription by Pu Chaozhu, governor of the province, reads: The mouthpiece of the people, the sound of the times.

CSO: 4005/614

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF JOURNALISTIC UNITS

HK051506 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] This morning, some 600 workers of YUNNAN RIBAO, the Yunnan people's broadcasting station, and the Yunnan branch of XINHUA held a grand meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of these three journalistic units.

The meeting was attended by leading comrades of the provincial party, government and military, such as An Pingsheng, Zhang Zhixiu, Pu Chaozhu, Liu Minghui, Zhao Tingguang and Liu Shusheng. Also present were responsible persons of the province's journalistic units, including (Xia Yu), (Lin Jiangzhong) and (Xu Yisheng), and responsible comrades concerned of journalistic units from the capital and fraternal provinces and cities.

The meeting was presided over by Comrades (Xia Yu), editor-in-chief of YUNNAN RIBAO; and (Lin Jiangzhong), head of the provincial broadcasting and television department. Pu Chaozhu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, he warmly congratulated the whole staff of the newspaper, the broadcasting and television stations, and the XINHUA branch.

Comrade Pu Chaozhu said: Over the years, the province's journalistic units have done a lot of work for propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles, and policies following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They have also done much work in implementing the instructions and plans of the provincial CPC committee and promoting the provincial development of socialist revolution and construction undertakings. They have played a vital role and have made remarkable successes. I hope that by acting in the spirit of party rectification and reforms you will further run well the newspaper, broadcasting and television.

Pu Chaozhu also proposed suggestions on further doing well in the province's journalistic undertakings.

First, the journalistic undertakings must uphold both party spirit and principles. In regard to ideology and politics, they must be in keeping with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee, without any prerequisite. They must be subordinate to and serve the party's general task and general goal. They must lead the people to enhance the vigor of making progress, conform to

the needs of development under the new situation, rectify the party workstyle, expedite reforms, and help the state become strong and prosperous and the people get rich.

Second, in journalistic undertakings, we must emancipate our minds, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceed from realities, and strive to reflect the objective situation of Yunnan in a scientific and comprehensive way.

Third, newspapers, broadcasting, and television must be run in line with local characteristics. Yunnan is a border province in which there are numerous minority nationalities, complicated natural resources, and rather backward economic and cultural situations. When conducting journalistic propaganda, we must reflect these characteristics, and face the province's broad cadres and masses but avoid giving vague, general, and identical information, so as to promote the province's tasks.

Fourth, in regard to journalistic propaganda, we should highlight its guiding and ideological nature. The provincial CPC committee hopes that party and government at various levels, as well as various departments, will actively help the journalistic units and utilize this ideological means to promote various tasks.

Fifth, we must uphold the principle of running newspapers, broadcasting, and television by the party as a whole. Under the new situation, this fine tradition of the party should be carried forward, not to mention the work of preventing it from becoming weakened. All journalistic units must strengthen their links with various localities, departments and correspondents, and must do well in the work of propaganda.

Sixth, newspapers, broadcasting, and television should strengthen their work of building.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee's departments, committees, offices and bureaus; responsible comrades of the province's federation of trade unions, CYL, and women's federation; and former veteran journalists of YUNNAN RIBAO, the Yunnan people's broadcasting station, and the Yunnan branch of XINHUA.

The three journalistic units will hold a party this evening to celebrate the occasion with people from various circles.

CSO: 4005/614

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA ORGANS ISSUE CIRCULAR ON CURBING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK060921 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The Lhasa City Discipline Inspection Committee and the Party Rectification Office of the Lhasa City CPC Committee recently issued a circular on vehemently curbing three current unhealthy trends.

The circular points out, the three unhealthy trends of taking advantage of powers to engage in commerce and run enterprises, to indiscriminately raise commodity prices, and to indiscriminately squander money now exist to different degrees in Lhasa City. Some party and government cadres have taken advantage of their positions and powers to illegally buy up materials which are in short supply and to directly participate in business conducted by their family members, children, relatives, or friends. Some people have indiscriminately raised commodity prices to impair the interests of the state and consumers. In violation of financial and economic discipline, some units have concocted various pretexts to indiscriminately issue bonuses and promotions. This has directly affected the smooth progress of reform of the urban economic structure, has jeopardized party style and party discipline, and has affected the basic improvement of party style.

The circular demands that party organizations, discipline inspection committees, and party rectification offices at all levels must immediately take effective measures to vehemently curb these three unhealthy trends. In conjunction with party rectification work, all Lhasa City subordinate units must regard vehemently curbing these three unhealthy trends as an important content of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the course of current party rectification and must conduct an all-round and serious inspection. They must sternly deal with those who carry out rectification and commit offenses at the same time. They must conduct education for the party members and cadres who indulged in the three unhealthy trends. They must strictly deal with those who do not make corrections after receiving education.

The circular also demands: On the basis of serious inspection in their own units, party organizations, discipline inspection committees, and party rectification offices at all levels must report typical cases of the three unhealthy trends and the situation in dealing with them to the Lhasa City Discipline Inspection Committee and the City Party Rectification Office.

CSO: 4005/634

2 April 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT'S HEART-TO-HEART TALKS

HK061300 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] In the course of party rectification, the members of the Xizang Military District CPC Committee Standing Committee and leading comrades of the Headquarters, Political Department, and Logistics Department have extensively held heart-to-heart talks to enliven the democratic atmosphere, to eliminate misunderstandings, to strengthen unity among comrades, to arouse enthusiasm for work, and to push forward party rectification.

At the outset of party rectification work, the Military District CPC Committee emphasized: It is necessary to imbue the whole process of party rectification with heart-to-heart talks. At the beginning, as some comrades in organs had misgivings, they lightly touched some of their views and suggestions. The Military District CPC Committee Standing Committee held: If the channels through which criticisms and suggestions are communicated are stifled and the party's democratic life is abnormal, it will affect the results of party rectification. The members of the Military District CPC Committee Standing Committee therefore took the lead in holding heart-to-heart talks.

After Wang Xinqian, secretary of the Military District CPC Committee and political commissar; and (Jiang Hongquan), deputy secretary of the Military District CPC Committee and commander, held heart-to-heart talks respectively with the Standing Committee members, they called on 19 leaders of the headquarters, Political Department, Logistics Department, and Discipline Inspection Committee. They held heart-to-heart talks with them and sought their views.

Heart-to-heart talks have been held among the Standing Committee members and between the Standing Committee members and leaders of departments to exchange views. Leaders of all departments have worked out plans for holding heart-to-heart talks with them. Through heart-to-heart talks, upper and lower levels and comrades have exchanged their ideas and aroused their enthusiasm for work.

CSO: 4005/634

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

TIBETAN STUDENTS--Ihasa, 7 March (XINHUA)--Junior middle schools in other parts of China will enroll 1,300 Tibetan students every year from this summer, according to a conference on education of the Tibet autonomous region, now in session here. The term of study will be 4 years, with the 1st year continuing primary school subjects. Both the Han and Tibetan languages will be used. After graduation, most students will be enrolled in the local special or technical secondary schools, and those with good study records will take advanced courses. All students will return to work in Tibet when they finish their studies, an official said. The courses, aimed at speeding up the pace of training skilled Tibetan personnel, as demanded by the central government, will be held in 16 provinces and municipalities. Meanwhile, as part of efforts to improve Tibetan education, 293 teachers from other parts of China are working in Tibet. The meeting, which opened on 4 March, will run for 10 days. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/144

2 April 1985

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PARTY RECTIFICATION OFFICE HOLDS MEETING

HK280350 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Yesterday [26 February], the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of responsible persons of the party rectification offices of all large departments at the provincial level and the heads of the party rectification liaison personnel groups stationed in all prefectures and cities, in order to make arrangements for education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and director of the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. (Feng Jinmao), deputy director of the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the arrangements for the next step of party rectification in the units which are carrying out the second stage of party rectification, arrangements which were made by the political work conference held by the party rectification office.

The meeting of the office decided to extend education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution to 15 March and to further mobilize party members to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution [words indistinct]. Leaders must personally help party members hold heart-to-heart talks. It is necessary to seriously implement the party's policies and to correctly deal with party members who made mistakes. It is essential to leniently deal with comrades who made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution and who confessed their mistakes on their own initiative and have deepened their understanding. It is also imperative to pay attention to solving problems left over in the course of implementing policies and to mobilize all factors. Units which have made extremely marked achievements in conducting education in negating the Cultural Revolution and which have come to the end of a stage, and a small number of units which have conditions for shifting to education in the second special topic. We must organize party members to seriously study the relevant documents of the central authorities and to seriously correct all kinds of unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation.

CSO: 4005/577

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

SK020408 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the 6th Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its first plenary session in Hohhot City on the morning of 1 March. Batubagen, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Li Wen, Hao Xushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayaer, Chaoluomeng and Butegeqi, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee.

The agenda of the meeting includes the following items:

1. Examine and approve the resolution of convening the third session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress.
2. Hear and examine the report given by the regional judicial department on popularizing legal knowledge among citizens of various nationalities.
3. Examine the written report on direct election of people's congresses at banner-county and township-snm levels.
4. Examine the draft outlines of the regional people's congress standing committee's work in 1985.
5. Approve personnel changes.

Attending this morning's session as observers were Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional people's government, Yang Dalai, president of the regional higher people's court, and Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate.

At this morning's session, participating members heard a report by (Mengheche-muer), director of the regional judicial department, on popularizing legal knowledge among citizens of various nationalities throughout the region.

Beginning this afternoon, participating members will begin to examine various reports.

CSO: 4005/577

2 April 1985

NORTH REGION

CHEN XITONG ATTENDS BEIJING SIGNING CEREMONY

OW232106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--A luxurious guesthouse--the Overseas Chinese International Building--will be constructed in Beijing.

In addition to national character, the building, which covers an area of 130,000 square meters, will have the world's most modern facilities, such as five star-class suites, high-class apartments, offices, exhibition halls, a bank, meeting rooms, a supermarket, large and small restaurants providing foods of various local flavors, recreational centers, and a parking lot.

The building will provide the best service for Overseas Chinese, foreigners of Chinese ancestry, countrymen from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and international friends visiting Beijing for business trips, sightseeing, and other contacts. It will also have a center providing services for widowed and elderly people and orphans among Overseas Chinese, foreigners of Chinese ancestry, and countrymen from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan who want to settle in China or seek medical treatment.

The building will be located near Beijing's Jianguo Gate. It will be built with funds raised by the Zhongmei International Construction Company.

At the Beijing International Club today, Mrs Sun Ruilian, chairman and president of the Capital Overseas Chinese Service Company; and Mr (Key Tampo), president of the Zhongmei International Construction Company, signed the protocol on the building's construction contract. Attending the signing ceremony were Gao Yangwen, Chen Xitong, Han Boping, Wang Zhaohua, Lin Hanxiong, and Zhuang Yanlin, as well as Zhang Changsong, president of the Chinese side of the Zhongmei International Construction Company.

CSO: 4005/577

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING POPULATION--Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--The population of the Chinese capital reached 9,452,000 at the end of 1984. This was announced by Wang Jun, chairman of Beijing's Planning Commission, in his report on the city's development plan at the on-going municipal people's congress session here today. This means that Beijing achieved its goal of limiting its population to under 9.5 million by the end of 1984. Thanks to the efforts of the city's family planning workers, the municipal birth rate dropped from 15.63 per thousand in 1983 to 14.05 per thousand at the end of last year, Wang said. He forecast that by the end of this year the city's population will have grown to 9,580,000. The target for 1985, he said, is a ceiling of 13 births per thousand of the population. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 11 Mar 85]

GROUP TOURS HOHHOT CITY--A number of the National CPPCC Committee members have organized an observation group headed by Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee. Beginning 28 February, the group began its Hohhot City observation tour arranged by the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee. The 7-member group is trying to ascertain the situation prevailing in Hohhot City and regional level departments concerned in regard to the work of conducting reforms of economic systems, implementing the policy on intellectuals, developing educational undertakings, enforcing the policy on commodity prices, and carrying out the policy on religion. The group will also hear briefings by the departments concerned and pay personal visits to plants, schools, shops, churches and temples. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/577

NORTHEAST REGION

JINAN MILITARY LEADER ATTENDS WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

SK080403 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 March, the Jinan Military Region held a report meeting at the Bayi Auditorium to mark the 8 March International Working Women's Day. More than 1,000 women from the organs and PLA units stationed in Jinan City happily got together to celebrate the glorious day of women of the world.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, and Xu Chunyang.

At the meeting, Xu Chunyang, director of the political department of the military region, read the general order signed by Commander Rao Shoukun and Chen Renhong, political commissar of the military region, in regard to commending the 2 women's advanced units and 23 model individuals.

At the meeting, three representatives delivered reports introducing the advanced deeds scored by (Liao Kaichen), medical worker of the No 88 Hospital and who had received Merit Citation Class I; by the Eighth Company of the general signal communication station under the military region, which had received Merit Citation Class II; and by the dependents' committee of a certain PLA unit. The leading comrades of the military region presented them with honorary banners and citations.

At the meeting, Pan Qiqi, deputy political commissar of the military region, delivered a speech on behalf of the military region. He urged the broad masses of women throughout the military region to foster firm spirit of devoting themselves to national defense, to be determined to score first grade achievements, and to exert efforts to upgrade cultural standards. Efforts should be made to be the new women of the 1980's and to make new contributions to modernizing the PLA units.

CSO: 4005/620

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG PLA UNITS MARK LEI FENG ANNIVERSARY

SK050255 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] This afternoon, the Shenyang Military Region ceremoniously held a meeting to mark the 22d anniversary of the campaign to learn from Comrade Lei Feng, which was initiated by elderly proletarian revolutionaries.

Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, addressed the meeting. Touching on the issue of how to continuously carry out the activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng in his speech, he put forward the following new demands: Efforts should be made to carry forward the spirit displayed by Comrade Lei Feng in being eager to learn and make progress and in actively forging ahead. Efforts should be made to master the modern knowledge of science and technology. Continuous efforts should be made to strengthen one's ability to serve the people and the program of building the four modernizations. By regarding Comrade Lei Feng as an example, efforts should be made to uphold the principle of submitting personal interests to the interests of the revolution and to ensure that one has engaged in and done what the party has ordered. Efforts should be made to learn from Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle in order to score first-grade achievements in various fields by displaying the revolutionary ambition of arduous struggle and adopting a rigorous attitude toward sciences. Efforts should be made to vigorously develop the communist morality and habits possessed by Comrade Lei Feng and to energetically encourage the new practice of the socialist generation in order to create favorable social circumstances for smooth progress in the program of building the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/620

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CONGRESS OF JIU SAN SOCIETY OPENS

SK060742 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The first congress of the Jilin Provincial Jiu San Society opened in Changchun on the afternoon of 5 March. This was a big event of the comrades and members of the provincial Jiu San Society.

Leading comrades of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhang Gensheng, Song Jiehan, Liu Cikai, Liu Yunzhao, Zhang Fengqi, and Luo Yuejia, as well as responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the relevant departments, attended the congress to convey congratulations.

Lu Shiqian, chairman of the preparatory committee of the Jilin Provincial Jiu San Society, gave an opening address.

In a congratulatory speech, Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: Since the establishment of the preparatory committee of the provincial Jiu San Society a year ago, it has actively organized and mobilized its members and intellectuals to gear their work to the needs of society and to carry out work serving the four modernizations. It has achieved marked results in this regard. We thanked it heartily for this.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng said: The Jiu San Society has many experts, scholars and competent scientific and technical personnel. I hope all of them will display their role as an intelligent group in developing the province's economic, scientific and technological undertakings, and will contribute to fostering red and expert personnel for the state.

A congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society was read at the congress.

(Xiao Wei), vice chairman of the preparatory committee of the provincial Jiu San Society, delivered a work report at the congress.

CSO: 4000/620

NORTHEAST REGION

FIRST JILIN COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY ELECTED

SK080410 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The First Jilin Provincial Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy concluded today in Changchun. During the congress, the participants conscientiously studied guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, relayed and discussed the guidelines of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, examined and adopted the work report of the Jilin Provincial Preparatory Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and the resolution on further developing a new situation in the provincial work of promoting democracy, and elected the first provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

After repeated deliberations, the first meeting of the First Provincial Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy unanimously elected Comrade Zhu Jinghang chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and elected (Wang Jian), (Pei Suyun), (Tong Lelie), and (Chen Rubing), vice chairmen.

(Pei Suyun), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, delivered a closing speech. He called on members of organizations for promoting democracy at all levels to actively serve the economic reform, exert themselves in developing intellectual resources, training talented people and causing cultural undertakings to flourish, and contribute to accomplishing the great task of unifying the country.

CSO: 4005/620

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG COMMANDER WRITES TO MODEL HUANG JINGQIU

SK050228 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Recently, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, wrote to Huang Jingqiu, a young model in intellectually supporting the army, to praise her contributions to training personnel competent for both military and civilian services, and to call on army men to scale new heights in science and culture.

In his letter, Li Desheng praised Huang Jingqiu for living frugally, and contributing to training personnel competent for both military and civilian services, which has fully expressed her cordial sentiments toward the people's army, expressed her lofty spiritual state of loving the country and supporting the army, and displayed her beautiful spirit of sacrificing her own interests for the sake of others. In his letter, Li Desheng said: "You are the advanced representative of hundreds of millions of people in ardently loving and caring for the people's army men, and you are worthy of the title of model in intellectually supporting the army."

In his letter, Li Desheng also said: In implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and in the course of comprehensively reforming the economic structure, an important task is to respect knowledge and talented people. Vigorously training personnel competent for both military and civilian services aims at serving all the needs of the four modernizations and at creating a large number of new people who are well educated, professionally competent, and good at fighting. When the army wants to run a large school, the support of the local government and the masses is needed. In particular, the superior forces of the localities in terms of teachers, teaching materials, and scientific and technical capacity are indispensable for the army to train various kinds of competent personnel. Huang Jingqiu's selfless training of competent personnel has supported, encouraged, and promoted the building of the army. I hope that still more models in supporting the army will emerge in Jiamusi City, and I believe that Jiamusi City will certainly score still greater achievements in intellectually supporting the army. Cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jiamusi should be educated and encouraged by the deeds of Huang Jingqiu, should make still greater efforts to scale new heights in science and culture and master the skills needed for building and defending the country, and should live up to the ardent expectations of the people.

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In concluding his letter, Li Desheng said: All commanders and fighters of our PLA units will learn from your lofty ideological style of serving the state, the army and the people, and will study assiduously and work hard to push to a new stage the training of personnel competent for both military and civilian services. The civilians love the armymen, and the armymen should love the people still more deeply. The PLA units should give consideration to the overall situation, actively participate in the four modernizations, and vigorously cooperate with the civilians to build socialist spiritual civilization in order to push the activity of supporting the government and cherishing the people to a new level.

CSO: 4005/620

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG CITY REFORMS CADRE SYSTEM

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 1,
Jan 85 p 13

[Article: "Two Major Decisions on the Reform of Shenyang City's Cadre System"]

[Text] I. The city party committee asked for recommendations of responsible cadres of the city party committee, discipline inspection commission and government.

At the inaugural meeting of the "Shenyang City Personnel Information Network" held on 7 December, first secretary Li Tao [2621 3447], on behalf of the Shenyang city party committee, issued "Personnel Requirement Directive" No 1, asking all personnel information stations (substations) and the more than 2,000 liaison officers to recommend responsible cadres for the city's party and government organs. More than 40,000 personnel information cards were distributed on the spot.

The demand to recommend cadres was mainly in preparation for the reorganization of the leading groups of the city level at the seventh party congress to be held this year.

The personnel requested in the directive include the first secretary, secretaries and standing committee members of the city party committee, secretary and assistant secretaries of the discipline inspection commission, mayor and vice mayors of the government, leaders of the departments, commissions, offices and bureaus directly under the city, and members of the third echelon. The persons recommended must fulfill the following requirements:

Upholding the four basic principles and earnestly implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee; upright ideological line and work style; possessing a certain organizational and leadership ability, ideological and policy level, and the courage to reform and innovate. Persons over age 60 among the leading groups of the city party committee, discipline inspection commission and government will not be recommended. The personnel of the new groups must be, as a rule, under age 50, preferably around 40 and in

the 30's. Members of the new groups and the third echelon should be of college and university level (including those studying on their own) and include talents in all fields. Meanwhile, attention must be given to women and minority cadres. Nonparty cadres must be given consideration when recommending personnel for the government departments.

II. The city government decided on open recruitment of leading cadres of organs directly under it.

The city government announced a decision on 29 November: Beginning 1 December, it will openly recruit among the various industries and enterprises throughout the city some of the main leading cadres of the commissions, offices and bureaus (corporations) directly under it.

After its decision last June on the reform of the personnel system and subsequent to several months of deliberation, the city government, in line with the demand for cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, implemented the system of recruiting the main leading cadres of five branches directly under it, including the chairman of the science and technology commission, chief of the education bureau, chief of the standard weights and measures bureau, chairman of the economic and technological cooperation office and manager and assistant managers of the tourism general corporation. The recruitment this time broke down the restrictions of many conventions. Provided they uphold the four basic principles, earnestly implement the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, follow an upright ideological line and work style and serve the people heart and soul; provided they possess a definite organizational ability and policy level, the courage to reform and innovate, the spirit to develop and progress, and the capacity to initiate a new phase in work; provided they are under age 45, of college and university level, and in good health, all workers of popular and collective ownership enterprises in all industries and branches, whether presently employed or unemployed, and whether of enterprises directly under the central government, the province or the city, may apply. After written and oral tests and organizational evaluation, the superior among the qualified will be hired, and appointments will be made according to the legal procedure. The term system will apply to all appointees, and the competent may have their terms renewed upon expiration. During their tenure, they will enjoy the same political and living benefits as cadres of the same levels.

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CSO: 4005/466

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN LEGAL WORKERS--Since the restoration of the lawyer system, Jilin Province's institutes and contingents of lawyers have expanded every year. By the end of 1984, the province had set up 79 lawyers offices, a 72-percent increase over 1982; and lawyers had increased to 762. [Excerpt] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG LABOR REFORM UNITS--By the next 3 years, the province will turn all the labor reform units in the province into reforming and training schools for criminals. In line with the principle of combining punishment with labor reform, the provincial labor reform work conference, which ended today, decided to give priority to education and reform of criminals serving their prison terms, rapidly regularize the political, cultural, and technical education among them, and strive to turn all prisons and labor reform brigades in the province into reforming and training schools for criminals by the next 3 years. This year, great efforts should be made to turn one-third of the labor reform units into such schools. In reforming criminals through labor, the system of being responsible for both reform and production will be implemented. Those criminals who have done very good in their work should be given cash awards. [sentence indistinct] [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Mar 85]

JILIN COUNTY CHANGE--With the formal approval of the State Council, Dunhua County, Jilin Province, has been changed into Dunhua City, and whose original jurisdiction remains unchanged. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 85]

LIAONING PERSONNEL CHANGES--The 12th Standing Committee session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress decided to appoint Li Xiaosheng as chairman of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Zheng Silin as chairman of the provincial Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Yang Kuifu as chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, and Yu Yuefeng as director of the provincial Environmental Protection Bureau, and to remove Song Zhixin from the post of chairman of the provincial Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Yun Guang from the post of chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, and Sun Jing from the post of director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 85 p 1]

JILIN MINORITY FAMILY PLANNING--Recently the provincial government mapped out supplementary regulations for our province's policy on family planning for minority people in accordance with the guidelines of relevant document of the CPC Central Committee. The regulations note: If both husband and wife are of minority nationality, they are allowed to give birth to a second child with an interval of 4 years between the two children. If one of the couple is of minority nationality, they are allowed to give birth to a second child with an interval of 8 years between the two children. In addition to the above two regulations, the urban and rural minority people who have other special conditions and ask for more children may be treated in accordance with Document No 111 of 1984 issued by the provincial government. [Text]
[Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of Heilongjiang Province, Miculescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to China, accompanied by (Babachi), second secretary of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing Municipality, arrived in the province on 14 February on a 3-day good-will visit. The group left Harbin City for Beijing on 16 February. During their visit, Ambassador Miculescu and his entourage were received and feted by Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province; Wang Lianzheng, vice governor of the province; Wang Rensheng, deputy secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee and mayor of the city; and leading comrades of the city-level organs. They also held cordial talks. On behalf of the provincial people's government, Wang Yaochen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, held a talk with the Romanian ambassador on cultural and economic exchanges and scientific and technological cooperation. Both of them signed a summary of the talk. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1]

HEILONGJIANG MINORITY NATIONALITIES--Over the past year, living standards of minority nationalities people in Heilongjiang Province have improved greatly. Per-capita income of the eastern paddy production area was 600 yuan, and per-capita income of the pastoral and agricultural areas in the western province was 320 yuan. In the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, the number of households producing more than 10,000 jin of grain reached 21,175, 23 percent of the total; and the number of the households which gained more than 10,000 yuan of income reached 826. In 1985, efforts will be made to increase per-capita income by 50 yuan, and to reduce the percentage of poverty-stricken households from 10 to 7 percent. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBERS--All levels of party organizations of the organs directly under the Heilongjiang People's Government have conscientiously solved problems for intellectuals in joining the party. From 1979 to 1983, a total of 4,915 people were recruited into the party, of whom, 32 percent were intellectuals. In 1984, 2,192 new party members were developed, of whom 1,190 were intellectuals, accounting for 54 percent of the total. Of these new party members, 45 were senior technicians; 766 were middle-class specialized technicians; and 1,589 were graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools, thus increasing the percentage of party members who had received university and secondary vocational school education to 43 percent. [Excerpt] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 3 SK]

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU'S LI ZIQI INSPECTS DINGXI PREFECTURE

HK040602 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Recently Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, inspected Dingxi Prefecture and urged the prefecture to grasp well this year's four tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

After listening to reports and suggestions of various parties, Comrade Li Ziqi said: Such a poor area as Dingxi, which has attracted the concern of the party and the people across the country, has already made a turn for the better. Problems of having insufficient clothing to wear and food to eat have been greatly eased. The prefecture has also basically check the phenomenon of destroying the natural vegetation. Therefore, its commodity production has begun developing.

He said: Dingxi faces a year of crucial importance this year after making initial successes last year. It must grasp well four tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

First, the prefecture must integrate the growing of grass and trees with the development of animal husbandry. It must expedite the research work on using sweet clover for processing fodder, establish spots for fodder processing, and establish stations for storing frozen semen in a bid to facilitate the improvement of domestic animal breeds.

Second, the prefecture must greatly develop town and township enterprises; develop commodity production; and in light of local natural resources, grow on a large scale such cash crops as melons, potatoes and lilies; run well the food processing industry; develop the mining industry; and organize construction and transportation teams for cities of Qinghai, Xizang and Xinjiang.

Third, the prefecture must grasp well investment in intellectual resources and do well in training qualified personnel. It must widely open its door to every able and virtuous person and try its best to import technology and qualified personnel. In the meantime, it must attach importance of the local training of qualified personnel.

Fourth, the prefecture should reform the cadre administration system and resolutely put an end to the situation in which party and government cadres eat from the same big pot. It must establish a strong sense of responsibility. Not only should it give awards and punishment in accordance with the work but it should also promote and demote the parties concerned.

CSO: 4005/614

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK030329 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The 11th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which concluded on 2 March, decided that the 3d session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Xian in late April. The meeting elected (Lu Yizhong), professor of engineering mechanics at the Xian Jiaotong University, as a replacement deputy to the Sixth NPC. It adopted a resolution on stepping up propaganda in the legal system and popularizing common knowledge of the law.

Chairman Yan Kelun and Vice Chairman Li Lianbi presided at the meeting on 2 March. In a speech, Chairman Yan Kelun stressed the importance of stepping up propaganda in the legal system and popularizing common knowledge of the law. He said: The cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres, must use legal methods in managing the economy and all other construction undertakings, otherwise economic construction will lack a legal guarantee, and economic life may even become chaotic and economic development may be hampered.

He said: Any cadres engaged in economic work do not know how to apply legal methods to preserve their own legitimate interests. They are not at all suited to handling economic disputes and to external economic dealings, and sometimes they are fooled and come to grief. We must enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, and get a good grasp on this work.

At the suggestion of Governor Li Qingwei, the meeting decided to appoint (Zhang Zhenxi) Director of the Provincial Committee for External Economic and Technological Cooperation; (Liu Jiantang) Director of the Provincial Machine-Building Industry Department; (Zhao Jiutang) Director of the Provincial Petrochemical Industry Department; and (Yu Wenxiang) Director of the Provincial Metallurgical Industry Department.

CSO: 4005/634

2 April 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S SHAO HAIFENG CALLS ON PEOPLE OF HUI NATIONALITY

HK010928 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on the second day of the lunar new year, Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, (Zhang Jifu), deputy mayor of Xining, and other leading comrades went to a new residential area in (Linjiaya), (Yuanshan) in (Chengdong) District, Xining City, to call on those people of Hui Nationality who were previously transferred to the rural areas and have now been approved to live in the city.

In the past, due to the influence of leftist ideas, three batches of residents in (Chendong) District were successively transferred to the rural areas in the four cleanups movement and the cultural Revolution. Most of them were people of Hui Nationality. After they were transferred to rural areas, they met with many difficulties in their production and life. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Xining City People's Government has solved the problem concerning the placement of some people who were previously transferred to the rural areas and have now returned to the city, but some others who were previously transferred to the rural areas and have now returned to the city have not yet been properly placed.

Last year, under the care of central leading comrades, the provincial CPC Committee treated the thorough solution of the problem of the placement of those residents who were previously transferred to the rural areas and have now returned to the city as an important part of the simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in party rectification. Through the great efforts made by the Xining City CPC Committee and Government, the problem concerning the placement of the remaining 700 households which were previously transferred to the rural areas and have now returned to the city basically has been solved.

During the Spring Festival holidays, Zhao Haifeng and leading comrades went there to call on nine households, of which eight were people of Hui and Salar nationalities. After listening to briefings on production of some individual operators engaged in commerce and transportation business, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Solving the problem of employment in various ways constitutes an important aspect of reform of the labor system. Developing the tertiary industry through various channels is an important task in developing the urban economy. He hoped that the individual operators will make continuous efforts, use their untiring hands to take the road of becoming rich, and make contributions to the development of Qinghai.

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

FIRST LOCAL ARABIC SCHOOL--Yinchuan, 5 March (XINHUA)--Tongxing County in the Ningxia Hui autonomous region will establish China's first county-run Arabic school this month. Examinations were held last Friday to select the school's first class of 30 students from among 180 candidates. The school will be funded with 100,000 yuan from the county and regional governments. Only a few Chinese universities and institutes now offer Arabic language courses. The school aims to train qualified interpreters and translators with its 3-year course to cope with the growing exchanges between this predominantly Muslim region and other Arab countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 5 Mar 85 OW]

QINGHAI FESTIVAL--Xining, 6 March (XINHUA)--An estimated 100,000 people flocked to a butter sculpture exhibition and lantern festival fair held near the Ta'ersi Temple here today. The fair was the largest ever held there, local officials said. There were 700 booths, including 300 run by self-employed business people from minority ethnic groups in Qinghai, Tibet, Gansu, Sichuan and Inner Mongolia. The entrepreneurs also came from Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other coastal regions. On sale were more than 2,000 specialities for minority people, the local officials estimated. Butter sculptures are unique to Tibet, where they are indispensable as ritual objects in Lamaist temples. Huang Jingpo, governor of Qinghai Province, said more people from other provinces and cities would be invited to the fair in the future. Even foreign firms were welcome to attend, he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/144

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FRANCE NEGOTIATING SALE OF MIRAGE 2000 TO PRC

Duesseldorf WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE in German 15 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] France has abandoned its qualms about arms exports to the PRC. Until now Paris has generally held back from shipping technologically highly developed weapons systems to China, in part out of concern for U.S. security policy reaction as well as anxiety about Soviet response. The French Government is now prepared to sell the Chinese the Mirage 2000. A delegation from the French aircraft manufacturer Dassault-Breguet has entered into initial negotiations in Peking, to be followed up in the near future by a Chinese delegation in Paris. The project comprises a still undetermined number of Mirage 2000 aircraft, some of which are to be delivered as complete units and others to be built in the PRC under license. Paris hopes to be able to circumvent the prohibition placed upon the shipment of sensitive materials through COCOM through installing only French components in the aircraft.

CSO: 3620/308

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI MILITARY ACTIVITIES--The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government, and the Shanghai Garrison Command held a joint meeting yesterday to sum up and exchange the Shanghai militia's experience in taking the lead in participating in building spiritual and material civilization. Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of Shanghai, addressed the meeting. After reaffirming the Shanghai militia's marked achievements in industrial and agricultural production and rescue operations and in maintaining public order and serving the public, he expressed the hope that Shanghai's militia would continue to advance and bring forth new things in the course of building spiritual and material civilization. Eight advanced units, including the Huangpu District armed forces department and the Shanghai bicycle plant, delivered reports on their experiences in organizing militiamen to participate in building spiritual and material civilization. Attending the meeting were Huang Ju, Yang Kai, Guo Tao, and Qin Changxi, leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal government, and the Shanghai Garrison Command; Zhang Yuhua, adviser to the Nanjing Military Region; and (Wei Yu), deputy director of the Nanjing Military Region's Political Department. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/620

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NEW MOMENTUM OF SINO-SOVIET TRADE DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85 p 11

[Article by Huang Ping [7806 0393]: "The New Momentum of Sino-Soviet Trade"]

[Text] On the eve of the repeatedly postponed visit of First Deputy Chairman Arkhipov of the Council of Ministers, Beijing announced a good news on Sino-Soviet trade. Since the easing of relations, as neither side will compromise on China's three prerequisites, there has been to date no political contact and substantive progress in negotiations, but bilateral relations in the economic, scientific and technological, cultural sports aspects have continued to expand, especially in trade. According to a recent report in RENMIN RIBAO, "there has emerged a tendency of continued progress."

In 1982 and 1983, the vice foreign trade ministers of both sides exchanged visits and talked, and the volumes of trade increased. The \$320 million of 1982 increased to \$800 million in 1983. The bilateral commodity exchange and payment agreement signed in 1984 stipulated a 60 percent increase in trade volume over 1983, totaling approximately \$1.2 billion. Hu Yaobang indicated in last March to former Japanese Foreign Minister Ito his optimism over the prospect of Sino-Soviet trade, rising to \$5 billion in 1990, or 5 times that of 1984.

Recently, the two sides signed an agreement in Moscow, indicating that the 1985 trade volumes of the two countries will exceed \$1.6 billion, or 36 percent greater than that of 1984. The varieties are also somewhat expanded. In addition to the traditional mineral products, frozen meat, canned meat, silk and satin, and tea, China will add soybean, cotton, cotton textile and shelled peanuts in its export to the Soviet Union. Besides steel, nonferrous metals, lumber, cement, chemical industrial products and machine equipment, China will also import from the Soviet Union pig iron, chemical fertilizer and plate glass.

Personal contact is also growing "ever more frequent." Since 1983, there have been exchange visits of scientific and technological observation groups in metallurgy, coal industry, automobile, electric power, agriculture, and light and textile industries. This year, the two sides

held commodity and cultural exhibits, and the Soviet modern painting exhibit was very popular in Beijing.

After the resumption of border trade along Heilongjiang and Nei Monggol, export and import and commodity delivery ports have been added in Xinjiang's Huoerguosi and Tuergete, and Soviet trucks will be shipped in via these ports. Nei Monggol signed a batch of commodity exchange contracts with the Soviet Far East Foreign Trade Corporation in the Soviet city of Na-huo-de-ka [phonetic].

According to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, "as China and the Soviet Union are vast in area and adjacent to each other, their resources abundant, their import and export commodities compatible with each other's needs, their common border the longest in the world, their transportation conditions convenient and their market capacities very great, the prospect for the development of trade between the two countries is broad." These words fully express the CPC's view and desire in terms of Sino-Soviet trade today. LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] said: China's open-door policy is applicable to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe as well as to the West and the Third World. However, Sino-Soviet trade today not only has not reached the peak of the fifties, but only constitutes one percent of China's total import and export.

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CSO: 4005/491

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

POSSIBLE COMMUTATION OF LIU SHAN-CH'ING'S JAIL TERM REPORTED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85 p 10

[Article by Wu I-shan [0124 5030 1472]: "Possible Commutation of Liu Shan-ch'ing's Jail Term Reported"]

[Text] After initially publishing the conditions of the jailed lawyer Huang Hsien [7806 6343], China recently divulged the situation of the jailed Hong Kong resident Liu Shan-ch'ing and hinted at a commutation of his term.

A business engineer while in Hong Kong, Liu Shan-ch'ing went to Guangzhou in December 1981 and disappeared. In 1983, the Guangzhou authorities revealed that he was sentenced to 10 years for "counterrevolutionary crimes." The general belief was that his sentencing was connected with his support of the mainland democratic movement and his ties with its members. The Amnesty International listed him as a prisoner of conscience.

According to information, a spokesman of the Guangzhou legal and political organ unofficially indicated in early December to someone returning from Hong Kong to Guangzhou that the city government had nothing to do with the Liu case and did not want to arrest and sentence him, and that it was the provincial and central organs which pursued the matter. The spokesman also indicated the possibility of a commutation of sentence, but said that Liu must request clemency.

It is known that Liu Shan-chi'ing is serving his sentence in Guangzhou's Longua prison, which is a jail of the highest security in the province and under provincial jurisdiction. He is allowed to write his family monthly, and the latter may visit him every few months. Reportedly, the prisoner does electronics work, studies computer and foreign language, is in good health and good spirit and conducts himself well.

In last September, a Hong Kong organization connected with the church wrote the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, NPC Chairman Peng Zhen and Premier Zhao Ziyang, asking for a special pardon for Lui Shan-ch'ing, and the letters were officially published at the end of December. The eight organizations are the Christian Industrial Committee, Association of Social Organizations, Federation of Catholic Colleges and Universities, Christian Student Movement, Federation of Young Workers of Hsiu-mao-p'ing, K'uei-p'u Committee

on the People's Livelihood, Foreign Mission of Milan, Italy, and Maryknoll Fathers' Justice and Peace Group. Persons close to the eight organizations believe that, in view of Guangzhou's unofficial indications, the recipients will respond to their letters.

From the surface signs, the Chinese government, after the release of Lo Fu [5012 1318], seems to have become more moderate and no longer so adamant, toward Huang Hsien and Liu Shan-ch'ing, leading to the rumor of possible commutation. The problem is that both Huang and Liu refuse to admit their wrongdoing. Thus, when it comes to clemency, the key may rest in who is to make the request and its substance. Nevertheless, in view of the present situation, the cases of Huang and Liu are doubtlessly most unfortunate.

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CSO: 4005/491

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

MRS JIAN NAN INTERVIEWED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 87, Jan 85 pp 12-16

[Article by Qi Yan [7871 3601] and Kao Fei [7559 7204]: "Crossing the Continent To Visit Mrs Jian Nan"]

[Text] Mrs Cui [1008] Who Greets People with a Smile

Early in the morning, there was the sound of knocking on the door. When the door opened, a tall woman with little makeup and wearing a light-colored jacket appeared smiling before us. Was she Mrs Jian Nan [3068 0589] (Liu Yiliang [0491 1355 5328]) with whom we had come to San Francisco from Hong Kong to conduct a special interview?

We had a heavy heart because of this assignment. If we asked this woman, who was experiencing the pain of having lost her husband, any questions relating to the Jian Nan case, we would touch her heart's wounds. Yet the woman standing before us was greeting us with a smile. Was she Mrs Jian Nan? There was no doubt that it was she. Yesterday we had made the appointment for her to come to the hotel at this time to be interviewed. Her maiden name was Cui Rongzhi [1508 5554 5347].

Mrs Cui's natural manners made us feel more relaxed and we were emboldened to ask her direct questions about the Jian Nan case without fearing that she might cry. Indeed, when she answered our questions, she was extremely calm and her voice was gentle and clear. When she talked about the death of Jian Nan, there was no strong display of emotions; when she talked about the hunt for the murderers, she was not vehement. But she gave us the impression that she would never quit until the real murderer was caught. Our conversations with Mrs Liu began with the new developments in the case.

Did Jian Nan Have Any Connections with the Underworld?

"It has been said that the murderer is a member of the Bamboo Gang in Taiwan's underworld. Is there any conflict between Mr Liu and the Bamboo Gang? Did he write any articles about the Bamboo Gang?" Mrs Jian Nan immediately shook her head and said, "No! There was no conflict and he had never written such articles. He had no knowledge of the inner workings

of the Bamboo Gang nor did he have any interest in it. His constant concern was politics, but even then, he was merely an observer. He was interested in American politics, world developments and the situation in Taiwan, but what he liked most was the study of world conditions. When he woke up every morning, he would read the newspapers. I have to tell you that he was a constant reader of CHENG MING and he read every issue."

"Did you have any business conflicts with members of the Bamboo Gang?"

"No." Her voice was firm. "Our business was with foreigners and our goods came from the West. Not only did we have no business ties with the Bamboo Gang, but we also had no social relations with such people. He never attended any dinner parties or gatherings, and only several close friends would come and see him. Life has been very simple...."

We interrupted her, "Was he never blackmailed by the underworld?"

Did "The Biography of Jiang Jingguo" and "The Biography of Wu Guozhen [0702 0948 2823]" Cause His Death?

The answer was also a categorical "no." "Because he loved to write, therefore the only possible reason for his murder is this. I don't believe that there is any other reason."

"It is generally believed that his book "The Biography of Jiang Jingguo" caused...."

This time she interrupted us, "I don't believe that it is all because of "The Biography of Jiang Jingguo." He was not going to stop after finishing Jiang's biography; he would have continued to write and criticize. This is what he liked. Everyone knows that he was helping Wu Guozhen write his memoirs and while Wu was living, Wu had completed four volumes covering the time before he went to Taiwan. Jian Nan helped him finish the section dealing with events after his arrival in Taiwan. But everything was based on Mr Wu's ideas and not one word could be changed. Mr Wu had said before he died that as long as he was alive, the book would not be published because the biography deals with past inner struggles in Taiwan--the power struggles between Wu and Jiang Jingguo. Mr Wu feared that Jiang Jingguo would murder him if the biography were published."

Some Background Information

Then Mrs Jian Nan talked about a current political characteristic in San Francisco: Taiwan was becoming nervous because of the Hong Kong question. She said, "San Francisco used to be a headquarters of the Kuomintang and usually there was a majority of pro-Kuomintang elements. But an unexpected development occurred last October 1. There was a historic mass meeting of about 10,000 people in San Francisco. All of them participated voluntarily and this was unprecedented overseas. There was a dinner after the meeting and the dinner tickets at eight restaurants

were quickly sold out. Then, they rented three or four restaurants which were originally pro-Kuomintang. This made the Kuomintang even more nervous. Such a change is a result of China's good showing at the Olympics! The overseas Chinese all hope that China can become strong so that they can hold their heads high. The changes have been so rapid."

What she described might be the background information of the Liu case.

How Can One Be Sure That the Bamboo Gang Was Responsible?

"This may be the underlying factor," Mrs Liu said. "How is it that a police state such as Taiwan would allow a gang such as the Bamboo Gang with 3,000 to 4,000 members to exist (some say that there are 10,000 members). It is not logical that Chen Qili [7115 0796 4409], the chief of this powerful gang, should come such a long way to do such a thing. If they wanted to kill Jian Nan, Chen Qili had a large number of people here and in Los Angeles and he could simply ask them to take action. There is no need for all the chiefs to be involved. With the current 'anti-underworld' sweep, he is not frantic. If there were no more questions, why don't you just announce that? You have the men, and if you don't believe them, you can't understand the case. He said that part of the case has been clarified, but there are still some questions. What questions? They can be announced. The American police want the fingerprints, but up to now, they do not have them."

"How can we be certain that these few Bamboo Gang members are responsible?"

"The FBI is pretty certain and the police are absolutely certain that they are the ones. They have not announced what concrete evidence they have, but the composite sketches of the murderers based on the testimony of eyewitnesses certainly look like the photos in the newspapers."

The Theory That The Chinese Communists Used Jian Nan To Establish a Relationship with Wang Sheng [3769 2573]

At this point, we recalled the article published in issue No 86 of CHENG MING which argued that Taiwan feared that the Chinese Communists were trying to establish a united front with Wang Sheng through Jian Nan. There was also another article which claimed that Taiwan was afraid that Jian Nan's biography of Wu Guozhen would reveal a lot of secrets and they therefore decided to act first. We asked Mrs Liu which theory she believed to be more plausible.

She said, "Both are possible."

We then asked, "Did Jian Nan have any close dealings with Wang Sheng?"

Mrs Liu shook her head and said, "I know that they corresponded but there have not been any actual dealings in recent years."

There was a rumor that Taiwan had sent someone to the United States to bargain with Jian Nan over his giving up the writing of "The Biography of Jiang Jingguo" and that Jian Nan told his friends that he would give up if they gave him so many tens of thousands of dollars. We asked, "Did that happen?"

Demanding a Compensation of \$50 Million from the Murderers?

"I do not believe that such an event took place," Mrs Liu said categorically. "If it did happen, Jiang Nan might be joking when he said that. As far as I know, Taiwan had not sent anyone to discuss this matter with Jian Nan openly. It is true that some friends did talk to Jian Nan, hoping that he would improve relations with Taiwan. But knowing Jian Nan, I don't think anyone would dare to raise the question of money."

"The newspapers mentioned that you demanded \$50 million in compensation from the murderers...."

Mrs Cui rushed to answer: "It is not that I am making demands for compensation impatiently. It is like this: in order to expedite the prosecution and the search for the killers, my attorney asked for my permission to propose a figure for compensation. Since it was for that purpose, I had agreed without suggesting any concrete amount. It was not until I read the newspapers that I found out the attorney had proposed the figure of \$50 million...."

She Does Not Think That Jiang Jingguo Was Behind the Murder

"It is rumored that Jiang Jingguo was not behind this affair. What is your opinion?"

Without hesitation, Mrs Liu replied, "I believe that Mr Jiang Jingguo did not know of this beforehand. I believe that all these events have really upset him--there is nothing good in this for the government of Taiwan. Only rash people would do a think like this."

We believed that many people were worried about Ms Cui's situation and we asked, "If the underworld were responsible for the Jiang Nan case, how do you view your present situation?"

She replied calmly, "I believe that the underworld would not commit a crime without a reason. Therefore I don't think that they will do anything as far as I am concerned."

When we boarded Singapore Airlines in Hong Kong to come here, we had hoped to visit the scene of the crime in San Francisco. We now asked Ms Cui for permission to visit her home and the gift shop. She readily agreed.

The Liu's Gift Shop

Mrs Jiang Nan first drove us to Fishermen's Wharf--a must for tourists. It was already noon. One should not think that Fishermen's Wharf is the same as Hong Kong's Bugong Wharf or the fishing area in Daao. Not a bit. San Francisco's Fishermen's Wharf is actually a commercial and tourist area. On the old wharf, streets crisscross each other. There were many shops and eateries and they were crowded with people. The first gift shop, La Figurine, which Jian Nan opened in 1975 was located among many beautifully decorated shops and was quite impressive. Entering the store was like walking into a colorful fairy-tale world. Everywhere on the walls were hung beautiful and elegant china plates and in the tall glass cases were sets of exquisite porcelain objects: there were realistic human figurines, eagles with wings spread and about to fly and lions full of vigor...all these sculptures had different styles and characteristics but they were all very lifelike. We enjoyed especially the large sets of human figurines: the artist used the cartoon style to depict, in a remarkably lifelike fashion, the work of doctors. Mrs Liu told us that Americans liked eagles and it was not surprising that there were eagles of all kinds in the gift shop. She also told us that all these exquisite works were produced by Western artists and those from Italy cost several hundred American dollars each. Jian Nan used to take care of this gift shop every day and the counter was also his desk where he read and wrote articles. Because he was hospitable, there were times when the store was full of his friends engaged in loud and far-flung discussions. It was like a restaurant and might indeed have frightened some foreign tourists away.

Mrs Jian Nan warmly invited us to have lunch with her and it was difficult to refuse her kindness, so we accepted. She also reiterated, "If Jian Nan were still here, he would have showed you around San Francisco."

Mrs Liu on Mr Liu

During lunch, Ms Cui introduced us to what Mr Jian Nan was like: although he was 52 years old, he was still full of vim and was at times like a child. He was healthy and had a positive view on life and good spirits. Every time when friends from afar visited him, he always drove them around sightseeing and took care of the picture taking. Thus his friends called him the photographer.

Mrs Liu told us with a smile that he had "three a-lot's": a lot of friends, a lot of phone calls and a lot of information from various sources. Because Jian Nan was familiar with many political anecdotes and was witty in his conversations, he often caused his friends to roar with laughter. Usually, he did not have a night life and had to go to bed at midnight. At 9 o'clock in the morning, he went to work and he and Mrs Liu took care of a gift shop. The other gift shop, located near the airport, was opened 3 years ago and carried the same type of merchandise as the Fishermen's Wharf store. "Jian Nan was good at business," Mrs Liu said, "and he knew how to deal with customers." In fact, the opening of a second gift shop already testified to this fact. When we asked Mrs

Liu how she met Mr Liu, she said that they met in Taiwan. Mrs Liu went to Taiwan from the mainland in late 1948. While she was in college, Jian Nan was in charge of a half-hour interview program at a radio station. She applied for an interview and they met each other. Later, they got married and in 1967 moved to the United States. Then we asked her opinion of Jian Nan's character, she replied gently, "I respect very much a man's interests and I support him."

Scene of the Crime

After lunch, we drove to Mrs Liu's home in Daly City south of San Francisco. On the way, she purposely went out of the way so that we could drive by the ocean. She stopped when we reached the world-famous Golden Gate Bridge so that we could see the sights. We wanted to take pictures of her but she insisted on taking our pictures. She also took us to see the seals on the rocks of the Pacific. At that time, we felt very uncomfortable. She had experienced such tragic events, yet like an old friend fulfilling the obligation of a host, she was so warm and hospitable. We wanted to express our regrets but was always interrupted by her introducing us to the sights on the way. We felt that she considered herself not only to be a human being, but also, representing her husband, she was being hospitable to friends from afar.... And she was so gentle and elegant all the time; she spoke softly and smiled lightly and we could see that she did not want her guests to be affected by her sorrow. Only the sudden braking of the car several times when we were driving revealed the unsettled state of her mind.

Where the Pacific Ocean met the sky at the horizon, there was the boundless expanse of water and waves and the wind was gusting. What could the wind and the waves bring the unfortunate peoples or what could they carry away?

The car stopped in front of a small white house. This two-story house stood beside the Pacific. The only tree in front of the house appeared to be so lonely at this time. After getting out of the car, Mrs Liu first pointed to outside the fence and told us that on the morning when Mr Jian Nan was killed, the two murderers had sat on the bench on the beach. We hurriedly went outside the fence to take a set of pictures of the murderers' movements.

Mrs Liu did not come with us, probably the sight made her sad. The garage of Mr Liu's house was closed. Jian Nan was gunned down in the garage. Mrs Liu did not park the car inside.

Inside Mrs Liu's Home

The first thing that we saw after we walked into the living room was Mr Jian Nan's last picture. In front of the picture was the cinerary urn; there were also some articles of tribute and two bottles of wine. Ms Cui took off her jacket and solemnly burned some incense in front of the

portrait. She told us that the wine was called Chinbo wine and was brought to the United States from Jian Nan's native village by a friend. "Although Jian Nan did not like to drink, now let the special product from his native village be his companion!" Then, we seemed to feel a soundless sigh....

We could see the small green hills in the Pacific from the French windows in the living room. Ms Cui said, "A few morning before the murder, we were drinking coffee and we saw two men walk by this place to sit on the bench on the slope over there. We thought they were burglars...."

The living room was furnished elegantly. On the walls were hung some porcelain art objects and there was a big fish tank. There were a lot of materials, newspapers and letters placed on the desk, sofa and end tables, indicating that Mrs Liu was collecting all kinds of materials on the case. Although it appeared rather untidy, yet the broad-leaf epiphyllum by the window, the objects hanging on the wall and the exquisite decorations on the table all showed the artistic qualities of the house owner. Mr Jian Nan's study was also simply furnished. The bookshelves were stacked with all kinds of books, revealing that their owner was someone greedy for knowledge. What arrested one's attention was a small square rubber mat in the middle of the room. Mrs Liu explained that their 13 year-old son loved breakdancing and the mat was for his dance practices. Oh, how warm and full of vitality this home was, and now it was destroyed by criminals. How can we help feeling angry and sorry!

Was Jian Nan a Leftist?"

Mrs Liu drove us to the airport and warmly helped us with the formalities of boarding the plane to Los Angeles. It was already evening. We had spent a whole day with Mrs Liu.

When we returned to San Francisco from Los Angeles, we met again with Mrs Liu briefly. In the coffee shop, Mrs Liu angrily showed us an article in TAIWAN RIBAO written by the newspaper's American correspondent Xu Boxiong [4958 0130 7160]. The title of the article was "Leftist in the United States Framed Us and Repeatedly Tried To Use the Liu Case To Attack Our Government." The article contained the following paragraph: "After the murder of Jian Nan, leftists overseas immediately exploited his death and led American public opinion and the overseas Chinese community to believe that the Kuomintang was responsible. They also portrayed Jian Nan whose life had been full of frustrations and whose mind was not stable, as a hero who supported the Communist Party and fervently loved the 'motherland.'" Mrs Liu told us that the article caused resentment among many people. We saw that Mrs Jian Nan, who was always smiling, expressed her anger for the first time.

It appeared that the murder of Mr Jian Nan was extremely complicated. What will happen next depends on whether the American police can extradict the murderers. We hope that the details of the case can be quickly revealed to the world and the murderers receive their deserved punishment.

Before we said goodbye to Mrs Jian Nan, we asked her a question which we had wanted to bring up for a long time. In recent years, Mr Jian Nan went to the mainland many times and he was considered to have pro-Communist leanings. It has also been rumored that last October 1, he was invited to Beijing for the National Day celebrations. As a result, he was looked upon as a leftist. What was Mrs Liu's opinion on this matter?

Mrs Liu replied firmly, "Jian Nan did not go to Beijing for the National Day celebrations. He returned to the United States on the 26th of September." She did not admit that Jian Nan was a leftist. She only felt that the mainland had made progress and there was a future and hoped that China could become a free country like the United States.

At the airport, we could not bear to part. We wished that when we meet again, the smile on her face would be even more natural, showing that her worries had all vanished.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WRITER PROPOSES NEW LITERARY THEORY

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85 p 11

[Article by Chin Chung [6855 6988]: "A New Controversy in Literature"]

[Text] To date, the "scar literature" emerging on the mainland after the fall of the gang of four has not ebbed, and expressing their anger toward the ultra-leftist period by means of stories and imageries remains the main means of the writers. While breakthroughs and achievements in literary theories were relatively rare, there was an important progress in 1984 which has attracted the wide attention of the academic community.

It is the "theory of character composition" advanced by Liu Zaifu [0491 0375 1788], assistant researcher of the Literature Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is in the course of writing a book expounding this new concept and has published several papers in Beijing's influential literary criticism periodicals.

Ever since Mao Zedong proposed, in his speech at the Yanan literature and art forum in 1942, the portrayal of new figures taller than life, literature in Communist China took the creation of heroic figures as the supreme principle for more than 3 decades. The characters were either good or bad, either left or right, wearing typical masks and highly stylized. While there were some changes in recent years, Liu Zaifu was the first to make an intensive and systematic exposition in theory. He believes that character is a complex system, formed by two opposing poles, such as spirit and flesh, good and bad, true and false, beautiful and ugly, and so forth. They surge, suffer and wrestle in the depth of the character structure and come into conflict with social relations. Only when describing such characteristics and contradictions will one portray a living and authentic person and attain a higher aesthetic value.

Liu Zaifu believes that literature passes through three phases: The character serving the plot, the plot serving the character, and self-expression of the character's inner being. The first phase in China's literature was very long. The "Dream of the Red Chambers" is the symbol of the second phase. He believes that literary characters may possess aesthetic values beyond political principles and moral tenets, that a flawless man becomes a god, and one without good becomes a demon, and that such literature is theology or demonology.

After it was advanced, the principle of the dual-composition of character was greatly admired by many people, but there were also a few who disagreed and objected to making it a "universal principle" because of the possible damage to the educational role of literature. The discussions are still going on.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

INTERNAL STRIFE OF HONG KONG SHIH-PAO RECOUNTED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85
pp 10, 11

[Article by Liang Mien-kuan [2733 0517 6034]: "The 'Anti-Communist Front' Disrupts Its Own Position"]

[Text] Amidst the united front propaganda when pro-Taiwan papers are still tolerated, how such papers confront the 1997 transition is most interesting. When China and Britain were solemnly and officially signing the joint declaration on Hong Kong's future, Taiwan was in the course of tackling an internal dispute of Kuomintang's public opinion machine in Hong Kong. Due to the political background of the public opinion front and the current political environment, the dispute, which has been escalated by one party to the political level, is interlocked with personal gain or loss and the character and conduct of the parties.

According to the November issue of Taiwan's CHAN-WANG [PROSPECT] (chief editor Pu Yu-fu [0592 1635 1133]), KUANG-CHIAO CHING [WIDE-ANGLE LENS], "Hong Kong's Red megaphone," reported in April 1984 that the CPC's highest leaders declared that a "certain Hong Kong paper" (referring to HONG KONG SHIH-PAO [HONG KONG TIMES]) may continue. Thereupon the said paper, under the charge of its assistant chief, canceled "Vigorous Resistance of Communism," its polemics issue, and suspended "High Fighting Morale" and five other special columns. "Anti-communist writers" P'ei Yu-ming [5952 2589 2494], Liu Yu-i [0491 0056 0001], Ku Ho-hsiang [0657 7729 5046], Yeh Yung-hui [5509 6102 6540], Yu Yuan-jo [0205 8673 5387] and Ho Chia-hua [0149 1367 5478], a total of six, were "expelled" from the paper. CHAN-WANG simultaneously published a letter from five of the expelled "columnists" to the Taiwan authorities, secretly charged the assistant chief of HONG KONG SHIH-PAO with "10 major crimes," including canceling the "Vigorous Resistance of Communism" polemics issue and suspending six special columns; contact with Ma Pi-yu [7456 3880 2589], who had gone over to the communists and came to Hong Kong to "promote united front activities;" vicious slander of those making critical suggestions; using editorials written on "government funds" as personal works to apply for money awards; revising and plagiarizing the works of others; obtaining public funds under false pretenses of all kinds; using an editorial alias, getting the brother-in-law to draw author's remunerations and embezzling public funds; on ground

of "insufficient space" and "subtle central policy" and of limiting to "theoretical anti-communism," paralyzing the paper's fighting power; spreading the rumor of [his] impending formal succession to the chief's post, in order to influence public opinion; and forming a clique.

In this mixed battle of personal obligations and grievances and political accusations, the two opposing sides are the five "expelled" special columnists of the HONG KONG SHIH-PAO versus its assistant chief Chin Ta-k'ai [6855 6671 0418]. Reportedly, Chin Ta-k'ai, who had his "big boiler busted" in Taiwan publications, was, while in Taiwan, a professor of the political struggle school and studied "bandit intelligence." Coming to Hong Kong 3 years ago, he became chief editor of the HONG KONG SHIH-PAO. Ho Chia-hua, one of the five columnists, often wrote for the paper under the pseudonym of "Fang Chien-yun [2455 0494 7189]." Liu Yu-i, another columnist, was reportedly forced to either resign or write a statement of repentance. In view of the paper's background, the dispute automatically spread to Taiwan. There were also written accusations and evidences which were delivered to Chairman Sung Ch'u-yu [1345 2806 3842] of the Literary Workers' Association and Chiang Yen-shih [5592 1750 1102] of the [Kuomintang] Central Party Organization, because, according to the regulations passed by Taiwan not long ago, the main responsible person of a unit attacking the party must be handled by the Central Party Organization. Obviously, as both sides stuck to their own views, Sung Ch'u-yu proposed that they attend a debate, with Ho Chia-hua representing the columnists. The result is yet unknown.

As an "anti-communist front," the Taiwan-sponsored HONG KONG SHIH-PAO emerged in the posture of "justice in a foreign metropolis." In an August editorial on the 35th anniversary of its publication, it stated: "Pray tell: If this paper is not considered anti-communist, what paper is? Yet there were actually individuals who wrote sinister letters and made secret reports. One can thus see their unhealthy motive and contemptible character." When looked at today after the "revolt in the nest," the passage calls for pondering. As for the internal strife, whether the accusations discussed above were true or not, it is difficult for outsiders to express an opinion.

Reportedly, the background factors of the storm were linked with the retirement of Ch'en Pao-sen [7115 1405 2773], the chief of the paper. He is a native of Hong Kong, and his subordinates refused to accept assistant chief Chin Ta-k'ai as his successor. Thus started the factional struggle which spread to Taipei's Central Party Organization. Though the columnists will be represented by Ho Chia-hua at the debate in mid-December, Ch'en Pao-sen will also attend.

While the internal strife does not appear to be an issue of political lines, it does reflect the subtle changes in Hong Kong's political environment by its escalation to the political stratum. In terms of the government authorities, how to continue its "anti-communist front" in Hong Kong is a giant headache.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HU YAOBANG'S SON DISCUSSES CLASSICAL AUTHOR

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 6 Jun 84 p 5

[Article: "The Ideals of Hu Yaobang's Eldest Son"]

[Text] On the China mainland, the children of high-level cadres attract people's attention, and there are many hearsay stories about them. How is the next generation of China's leaders? During his news coverage trip to Beijing, the reporter met, at a tea party given by the literary community, Hu Yaobang's eldest son Hu Deping [5170 1795 1627] and his wife. They gave one the impression of being scholarly and refined.

Approximately 45 years of age, Hu Deping is the assistant chief of the China Museum of History and the president of the China "Cao Xuequin Research Association." At the tea party, he indicated to the Hong Kong and Macao reporters surrounding him that he hoped that the recently opened "Cao Xuequin Memorial Hall" would be developed to the scale of England's "Shakespeare's Home." (The memorial hall is managed by Hu's "Cao Xuequin Research Association" as an institution run by the people.)

At the tea party given by the China Federation of Literature and Art on 27 May, the tall and slim bespectacled Hu Deping wore a dark blue Sun Yat-sen suit, and his wife An Li [1344 7812], with a round face and also wearing glasses, had on a black overcoat. While Mr Hu answered the reporters' question with a smile, she listened quietly on the side.

As Hu Deping was connected with the academic community, the reporters' short conversation with him centered on the "Cao Xuequin Memorial Hall" which had opened in late April.

Some scholars believed that the memorial hall, located at the foot of the Western Hills in Beijing's suburbs and used to belong to a [Manchurian] bannerman, was where Cao Xuequin lived and wrote in his late years. Hu Deping and his "Cao Xuequin Research Association" were among the supporters of the theory.

Mr Hu interviewed Shu Chengxun [5289 2052 8133] (a bannerman) who was the previous occupant of [Cao Xuequin's] "former home," and personally wrote "Cao Xuequin in the Western Hills" by collating the oral account given by

Shu Chengxun. (The book, published in 1982 with a first issue of 33,500 copies, is now not easily available in the market. When visiting the memorial hall, the reporter was given a copy by a member of the "Cao Xueqin Research Association.")

However, whether the building was Cao Xueqin's former home is still controversial on the mainland. For this reason, the research association keeps its name as the "Cao Xueqin Memorial Hall," instead of calling it his former home.

A reporter asked Mr Hu why, when arrangements were made on 20 May for the reporters to visit the memorial hall, the parties concerned exhorted the reporters in advance that their study materials be published. Mr Hu's answer was that naturally the hope was that the study materials of the association be published.

[Characters missing] still in the sorting stage. After sorting, it will be systematically published. In addition, they also hoped for extensive publicity, so that, with England's Shakespeare's home as the goal, the memorial hall would be developed into a tourist attraction and a cultural spot.

This reporter asked Mr Hu about what the guide, a member of the research association, said at the memorial hall. According to the guide, the "pine on rock," a sturdy ancient pine tree standing upright on a giant blue rock near the gigantic "silver ingot rock" in the cherry ditch in the Western Hills' "Sleeping Buddha Temple," was Cao Xueqin's inspiration for naming the leading character in the book Baoyu and for calling his relations with Daiyu "previous pledge between tree and rock." Mr Hu said that they truly believed that these were the living source material for Cao Xueqin's "Record of the Rock" ("Dream of the Red Chambers.")

"The romanticism in the 'Dream of the Red Chambers' had its actual source. Rather than creating something out of thin air, the author converted a living prototype into an artistic model. We feel that the author was very talented and a realist," said Hu Deping.

Due to the time limit of the tea party, my interview with Mr Hu was brief. As a conclusion, I would like to borrow a message from the "Collator's Postscript" at the end of Mr Hu's "Cao Xueqin in the Western Hills:" "What our country needs is not only a rich and shining material civilization, but also a flourishing spiritual civilization. With this purpose in mind, the collator hopes to hear the opinions and comments of all kinds and be a person with independent thinking who can choose and follow what is good."

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHONGQING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CITY'S DEVELOPMENT

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[Article by Walter Cheung in the "South China Beat" column: "Sichuan Report"]

[Text] The problems of industrial and economic inefficiency may be big.

But Chongqing--the biggest city and largest industrial area in southwest China--looks set to quadruple its 1981 industrial and agricultural production levels by 1995.

This was the forecast of the city's executive deputy mayor, Mr Xiao Yang.

He said the city is geared for major development projects in the next 5 years involving an investment of RMB2.5 billion (about HK\$7.2 billion).

These include an international airport and a cement factory.

Mr Xiao said the city is studying the feasibility of establishing an economic development area to attract investors for factories producing consumer goods.

A report is expected to be completed before mid-year for Peking's approval.

The area is aiming to offer low tax rates, better living conditions and good transport and communications.

Solid and strong though Chongqing's industrial basis is, its potential and productivity has not been brought into full play.

And the reason is that there are a large number of old and medium-small enterprises where equipment and techniques are out of date.

"Great efforts should be made to carry out a massive technical transformation so that Chongqing's economic power can be made stronger.

"It is very important to import advanced technologies, sophisticated equipment and efficient management," Mr Xiao said.

Mr Yang Renquan [as published], the head of the Department of Technical Reform said: "The problem of economic inefficiency is quite serious."

A survey of equipment in several major areas, such as light industries, textile and machinery manufacturing, showed that 45 percent still have equipment dating from the 1950's and 1960's--and that seven percent have equipment from the 1940's or before.

Last year the city budgeted more than \$100 million (about HK\$780 million) for investment in more than 100 projects involving the import of technologies and equipment from abroad.

Mr Xiao considered the import of technology as more important than cash injection.

Not everything is on the gloomy side.

Mr Xiao said Chongqing and its adjacent areas abound with natural resources, including coal and natural gas.

Although Chongqing is still administratively subordinate to Sichuan Province, its main economic activities are directly administered and reviewed by the Central Government for overall balance, thus strengthening economic relations between Chongqing and foreign countries.

Chongqing has also been granted economic administrative powers at provincial level.

Chongqing is authorised to:

Examine and approve a construction project with an investment up to RMB10 million (about HK\$28 million).

Enjoy provincial privileges in managing commodities, pricing, taxation, industrial and commercial activities and in issuing licences for marketing medicines.

When it comes to economic relations with foreign countries, it is empowered to:

Approve a project in the form of joint venture or joint management with an investment not exceeding \$3 million (about HK\$23 million).

Approve a project whose investment is under \$5 million (about HK\$39 million) if it involves technology import, or equipment import, or compensation trade.

Undertake foreign trade with full responsibilities in negotiation, quotation, concluding transactions, settlement of exchange and consignment of exported goods.

The city's dominant industry is machine building and the second is the chemical industry.